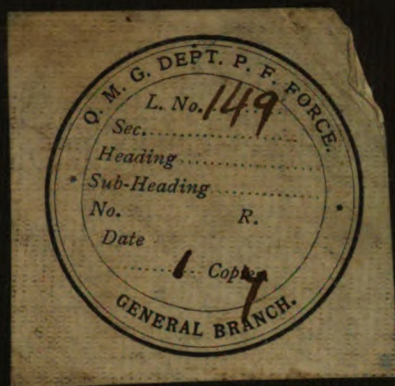

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HISTORICAL RECORD
OF THE
5TH
GOORKHA REGIMENT,
OR THE
HAZARA GOORKHA BATTALION,
PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Dr. Martin

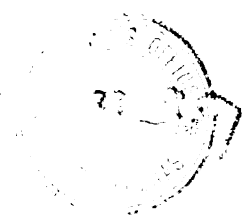
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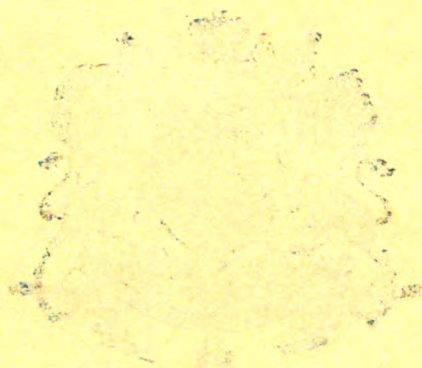
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HISTORICAL RECORDS
OF THE
REGIMENTS
OF
The Punjab Frontier Force.

By Authority.

LAHORE:
PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS,
MDCCCLXXXVI.



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**THE
HISTORICAL RECORD
OF THE
5TH GOORKHA REGIMENT,
OR THE
HAZARA GOORKHA BATTALION,
PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.**

—
“Peiwar Kotal”—“Charasia”—“Kabul, 1879.”—
“Kandahar, 1880” “Afghanistan, 1878-80.”
—

By Authority.



LAHORE:
PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS,
1886.

25.11.19
1912

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HISTORY

OF THE

5TH GOORKHA REGIMENT,

OR

THE HAZARA GOORKHA BATTALION,

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

THE regiment was raised under the authority of the Gov- Regiment raised.
ernment of India published in Punjab Government Order
No. 413, dated 22nd May 1858.

It was according to the above order to be designated the Designation.
25th Punjab Infantry, or Hazára Goorkha Battalion, and was
to be added to the Punjab Irregular Force.

The regiment was to be formed at Abbott-abad ; it was to
to be armed with two-grooved rifles and to be dressed in green. Station ;
Arms, Uni-
form, Estab-
lishment
allowances.

The establishments and allowances were to be the same as
laid down for regiments of Punjab Infantry, and the corps
was placed on the same footing as the other Infantry corps of
the Punjab Irregular Force as regards pensions (service, wounds Pensions.
Carriage.
and family), and also as regards carriage for men's baggage.

It was ordered that all Native Commissioned and Non- Transfers.
Commissioned Officers, sepoys and buglers at that time borne
as Goorkhas on the rolls of the regiments noted below should
be transferred to form the nucleus of the corps, namely,—

- 4th Regiment Sikh Infantry.
- Corps of Guides (Infantry).
- 24th Regiment Punjab Infantry.
- 9th Punjab Police Battalion.

It was ordered that the regiment should be ordinarily Cantonment in
Hazara.
cantonment in Hazára, and the Native Officers and soldiers were

Men to be encouraged to locate their families.

For general service in Punjab and elsewhere.

to be encouraged to locate their families there ; but at the same time it was to be thoroughly understood that the corps was raised for general service in the Punjab and the Trans-Indus Provinces under British rule, as well as beyond their limits should the exigencies of the service require it.

The following appointments to the new regiment were made in the above quoted P. G. O. :—

Commandant.

To be Commandant—Lieutenant C. J. Nicholson, 31st Native Infantry, and 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

2nd-in-Command.

To be 2nd-in-Command—Captain H. F. M. Boisragon, Lieutenant of Police. This officer to officiate as Commandant during the absence of Lieutenant Nicholson or till further orders.

Transfers to form the regiment.

In P. G. O. No. 433, dated 29th May 1858, an erratum in the original order for the raising of the regiment in regard to transfers to it was corrected, and the following list of regiments from which all soldiers borne as Goorkhas on the rolls were to be transferred to the Hazára Goorkha Battalion substituted, namely,—

Four regiments of Sikh Infantry.

Corps of Guides Infantry.

Twenty-four regiments of Punjab Infantry.

Nine Punjab Police Battalions.

Captain Boisragon took command.

Captain H. Boisragon arrived at Abbottabad on the 7th June 1858, and took command of 290 soldiers of all ranks, transfers from the 2nd Sikh Infantry, who had been left behind on the march of that regiment from the station. These men were organised into the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Companies.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Powlett.

Lieutenant P. W. Powlett, 58th Native Infantry, was appointed Adjutant in P. G. O. and joined the regiment on 15th June 1858.

Dr. Buckle.

Surgeon H. B. Buckle, 4th Sikh Infantry, was appointed

to the medical charge of the regiment from the 7th June 1858.

The transfers sent from other regiments to form the nucleus of the Hazára Goorkha Battalion were as follows :—

REGIMENTS.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naiks.	Buglers.	Sepoys.	Total.	Nepal.	Dotee.	Kumson.	Gurhwal.	Other districts.	Total.
Guides Infantry ...	1	4	18	16	...	63	102	97	...	...	5	...	102
2nd Sikhs ...	3	6	15	11	6	210	251	112	14	42	69	14	251
3rd do. ...	...	1	2	7	1	60	71	41	4	15	9	2	71
4th do. ...	...	...	...	2	2	58	62	19	13	10	19	1	62
H. M. Battery ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
4th Punjab Infantry ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	1	...	...	3
8th ditto ...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	1	1	...	3
10th ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	4	30	5	1	...	40
11th ditto ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2
12th ditto ...	...	1	5	5	2	9	22	4	...	5	6	7	22
13th ditto ...	...	...	3	3	...	64	70	1	8	10	41	10	70
16th ditto ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	2
18th ditto ...	...	...	...	1	...	7	8	3	1	3	1	...	8
19th ditto ...	1	...	3	2	...	7	13	7	...	1	4	1	13
20th ditto ...	2	1	2	3	...	2	10	6	...	1	2	1	10
23rd ditto ...	...	...	5	3	...	93	101	2	2	14	66	17	101
2nd Police Battalion ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	3
3rd Police Battalion or Kuttarmookhees.	4	1	1	1	1	9	17	12	1	3	1	...	17
4th Police Battalion or Soorujmookhees.	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2
5th ditto ...	...	...	1	2	...	53	56	45	1	4	5	1	56
7th ditto ...	1	1	...	...	...	5	7	3	1	3	1	...	7
TOTAL—21 Regiments ...	13	17	57	57	12	690	846	364	77	120	231	54	846

Whence received.

The foregoing return is compiled from the descriptive rolls of transfers in the office. It does not represent quite accurately the actual nucleus of the new regiment. Some died on the road up, others failed to rejoin, and others again were shortly after joining re-transferred to their former regiments. But it shows as nearly as possible what the corps was when first raised.

**Muham-
madans.**

There were amongst the transfers about fifty (50) who were Muhammadans in creed, though of the Goorkha race. Amongst them was a Subadár, who was afterwards re-transferred to the 20th Punjab Infantry.

**Arrival of
transfers.**

All the transfers had joined the regiment by the end of June, except the 23rd Punjab Infantry detachment, which arrived in August, and the 10th Punjab Infantry men, who did not reach till 29th November.

Clothing.

Neither clothing nor material of the prescribed colour (dark-green) was available in the Clothing Agency. The Commanding Officer had therefore to make up clothing for immediate use of what rough material could be obtained near at home.

Arms.

It was ordered that the regiment should be armed with two-grooved rifles. But the transfers of only two regiments, namely, Guides and 4th Sikhs (numbering about 157 men), came armed with rifles. All the other transfers had smooth-bore muskets. No additional rifles could be obtained for years. The two flank companies were therefore constituted rifle companies, and for the rest of the regiment short smooth-bore fusils were obtained on indent in substitution for their muskets.

New accoutrements were obtained for the regiment of black colour.

Colours.

Captain Boisragon applied for colours for the regiment, but was refused sanction.

The established complement of the regiment when raised was as follows :—

Established
strength.

- 1 Commandant.
- 1 2nd-in-Command.
- 1 Adjutant and Quartermaster.
- 1 Officer Doing Duty.
- 1 Assistant Surgeon.
- 2 Native Doctors.
- 10 Subadárs.
- 10 Jemadárs.
- 1 Native Adjutant (included in the Commissioned Officers).
- 60 Havildárs.
- 60 Naiks.
- 20 Buglers.
- 800 Sepoys.
- 1 Tindal.
- 10 Khalásís.
- 20 Bhistís.
- 10 Sweepers.
- 3 Ghunta Pandies.
- 1 Munshí.
- 1 Chaudri.
- 1 Matsaddi.
- 3 Weighmen.
- 1 Jemadár and 33 Syces for mules.
- 1 Mate and 30 Dooly Bearers.
- 2 Hospital Cooks, 1 Dresser, 1 Bhisti, 1 Sweeper, 1 Goorga.

The regiment had 10 companies.

10 com-
panies.

The transfers were encouraged, by the prospect held out to them of a settled home in Abbottabad, to bring their families with them ; and it appears that as early as the middle of

June 1858 there were in the lines 127 Goorkha women and 245 children.

**Native
Adjutant.**

Subadár Bankabeer Goorung was appointed Native Adjutant. He was a transfer from the Guides,—a man of character and energy, who had done good field service and had received several wounds.

Re-transfers.

On the 1st October the following men were re-transferred to their former regiments by order of the Punjab Government in order to give some relief to the supernumerary list in the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned grades :—

To Guides.—2 Jemadárs, 6 Havildárs, 1 Naik.

To 2nd Sikhs.—1 Subadár, 1 Jemadár.

To 11th Punjab Infantry.—1 Subadár (Native Adjutant in his former corps).

To 20th Punjab Infantry.—1 Subadár.

**Captain
Close.**

Captain H. P. Close, 31st Bombay Native Infantry, was appointed Officiating 2nd-in-Command in G. O. G. G. 5th July 1858, and joined the regiment 20th November 1858.

Dr. Clemenger.

Surgeon G. W. Clemenger was posted in G. O. G. G. 9th July 1858, and joined the regiment 24th October 1858.

**Lieutenant
Pratt.**

Lieutenant H. M. Pratt, 51st Native Infantry, was transferred from 4th Sikhs, and joined this battalion as Doing Duty Officer 1st September 1858.

**Lieutenant
Bernard.**

Lieutenant and Adjutant Powlett having been appointed Assistant Commissioner in Pesháwar, Lieutenant H. L. Bernard, 101st Regiment, was transferred from the 2nd Sikhs and appointed Adjutant in his room. He joined 11th November 1858.

Cholera.

Early in July cholera, which had been previously epidemic in Murree, spread to Abbottabad, where it made its first appearance in the Goorkha lines. These were old huts, low, close, and much overcrowded. The troops were without delay moved out of the station, and scattered as much as possible.

The battery and 4th Sikhs were encamped on the open and salubrious hills of Habeeba and Dheree close to Abbottabad ; but the Goorkha Battalion not having yet received any camp equipage, and being, moreover, encumbered with women and children, could not unfortunately be equally well provided for. A small party for which tents were available was sent with the battery to Habeeba, and a large detachment was quartered at Mansahra, where some houses were made available for them ; but still a considerable number had to be left in the lines, amongst whom dropping cases of disease continued, while not a single case broke out amongst the troops who had quitted cantonments. About 9th August, the disease having apparently died away, the troops were recalled, but on a few fresh cases shortly afterwards occurring, a great part of the Goorkha Regiment, with women and children, were sent into camp on the plateau above the cemetery in tents borrowed from the 4th Sikhs. They remained there till the disease finally disappeared early in September.

The Goorkha Regiment lost in this epidemic 21 men, 7 women and several children. It is significant that the first and last seizures were in the Goorkha lines.

On the raising of the regiment it was ruled by Govern-
ment in Military Secretary's letter No. 4845, dated 25th May 1858, that men of all ranks transferred to this corps from the Guides were to continue to receive the Guide rates of pay until promotion to a higher grade.

Pay of Guide transfers.

In August four Goorkha deserters who were under sentence of imprisonment were pardoned before the sentence was carried into effect, and re-enrolled in the regiment at the recommendation of the Brigadier-General, in consideration of the loyal conduct of the Goorkhas during the recent Mutiny. The order for their pardon was read to the assembled troops in garrison.

Pardon of four deserters.

In September the Government gave sanction for the supply biennially of a khuftan or poshtin to every soldier in

Poshtins.

the regiment in consideration of the severity of the Abbottabad winter. The Government letter No. 34 of 3rd August from the Military Secretary to Government of India restricted the total expenditure on this account to Rs. 2,315. But the steady rise in prices and subsequent changes in the strength of the regiment rendered the restriction a dead letter, and a bill for the actual cost is passed in full on every occasion.

Lines.

The battalion was at first temporarily quartered in the old dilapidated hut lines built by the 3rd Sikhs in 1853. New lines were sanctioned and full hutting allowance; but as the sum was quite inadequate for the construction of substantial well-timbered lines suitable to the severe climate of Abbottabad, it was thought advisable, following the course pursued by the 4th Sikhs and battery, to employ the labour of the men largely in the work in order to lessen the cost. The lines were to be built in barrack fashion by companies of two sub-divisions each, but each building divided off into rooms, each capable of accommodating either three single men or a married soldier and his family. The work was begun on the 15th October. A hundred men were employed daily, morning and evening, in quarrying stone on the hillside and bringing it in on regimental mules, and a large party was at the same time sent to the Thandiáni hills and were employed in felling and bringing in saplings. The men continued this labor vigorously and cheerfully till it was discontinued by order on the 10th of December, by which time nearly two thousand saplings and a large quantity of stone had been collected on the parade ground ready for building in the spring.

Building
Lines.

Desertions.

Several desertions from the regiment took place between August and October, and in the latter month three sepoys deserted at one time and fled into Kashmir territory. Captain Boisragon reported the circumstance, and rather hastily attributed these and previous desertions to discontent in the regi-

ment caused by the labor exacted from the men in quarrying stone and cutting timber. The Brigadier-General sent orders for the Officer Commanding the Station to investigate thoroughly the causes and extent of the supposed discontent. At the same time he enunciated his views on the subject of soldiers' labor. He objected to their being employed as common laborers except in cases of emergency, and stated that soldiers must not be so employed even in building their own lines, excepting with their free consent.—*Vide* S. O. letter No. 841, dated 30th November 1858. The enquiry elicited the facts that no discontent existed; that though the unusual work was distasteful to some, yet the men generally had engaged in it readily and cheerfully; that of the seven cases of actual and attempted desertion five were clearly shown to have had no connection with line building; while the two other cases were not more justly attributable to line work than to the general discouragement prevailing in the regiment in consequence of the hopeless stagnation of promotion. Nevertheless, in view of the Brigadier-General's strongly expressed opinion, Major Rothney deemed it his duty to stop at once the harder labor of quarrying stone and felling and bringing in timber, and to order that the soldiers' assistance in building their lines should be restricted to lighter kinds of work in future.

In October the regiment being 170 short of complement a recruiting party was, with the sanction of Government, despatched to Kumaon to recruit, and Lieutenant Pratt started on the 24th November to join and take command of it.

By the end of the year, though the regiment was not complete in number, it could be reported fit for service in all respects. All establishments, camp equipage, hospital, ordnance equipment, mules, &c., were complete.

The clothing of the regiment was also completed. The dress of the officers, British and Native, was a loose tunic of

Recruiting
party.

Fit for
service.
Establish-
ment
complete.
Mules.

Clothing.

rather light-green, red silk sash, green silk pugree intertwined with steel chain, shield at the back, and pistol in belt in addition to the sword.

Recruiting.

Lieutenant Pratt rejoined from recruiting duty on 22nd June. On 28th July the main recruiting party rejoined with a batch of recruits numbering 97 sepoy and 3 buglers,—100 in all.

In September a second batch of recruits arrived consisting of 51 sepoy and 2 buglers, of which number 10 sepoy and 1 bugler were required to complete the regiment, and the remaining 42 men were borne on the rolls as supernumeraries.

The Government, while censuring severely Captain Boisragon for the course pursued by him in bringing up so many supernumeraries, sanctioned their retention on the rolls until absorbed.

Recruits of 1859 from what districts.

The recruits entertained by Lieutenant Pratt's recruiting, together with those enlisted at head-quarters during 1859, numbering altogether 213 men, were of the following districts:—

Nepal 82 ; Dotee 62 ; Kumaon 52 ; Gurhwal 13 ; other districts 4 : total 213.

Captain Boisragon gazetted Brevet Major.

Captain Boisragon, Commanding, was gazetted a Brevet Major for service in the Mutiny. Date of Commission 19th January 1858.

Major Boisragon and Captain Close confirmed in their appointments.

In G. O. G. 30th September Major Boisragon, Officiating Commandant, and Captain Close, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, were appointed Commandant and 2nd-in-Command respectively.

Goorkha Colony.

In 1859 some land north of cantonments and adjoining the lines of the Goorkha regiment was appropriated by Government for the purpose of a Goorkha colony, and on the 9th September the village of Kotah having been sold by auction and dismantled, the land was formally made over by the Deputy Commissioner to the Hazára Goorkha Battalion.

As the establishment of a Goorkha colony in the district was intended to form a prominent feature in the scheme of locating a Goorkha regiment in Hazára, and as it is a subject likely to press itself again at some future time on the attention of Government, it will be useful to give in this place a brief sketch of what has been recorded or has taken place in connection with the subject during a series of years.

When the battalion was raised in 1858 the question of forming a military colony in connection with it was originated by General Chamberlain, Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, and was afterwards discussed with the Commandant. In November 1858 Major Boisragon, acting on the Brigadier-General's views, applied for sanction to the project. The Brigadier-General strongly supported it, and it resulted in a portion of land north of the Goorkha lines being made over to the regiment for the purpose as mentioned above.

It is desirable to put on record the correspondence on the subject to show with what particular objects the land was asked for and obtained, and how it was proposed to utilize it.

Major Boisragon in letter No. 192 of 6th November 1858 wrote as follows :—

“ With very slight encouragement I think the relatives and friends of the Goorkhas might be encouraged to colonise in the valley. The political and other advantages (the introduction of another element in the Muhammadan population) would be greatly advanced by the measure.”

Brigadier-General Chamberlain in his forwarding letter No. 787, dated 13th November 1858, wrote : “ I am an advocate for the grant of sufficient land for the families and their cattle, and the quantity necessary is to be found suitably situated close by and north-west of cantonments, and the low hills to the west are well suited for grazing-ground for the cattle.”

Land was granted for the purpose by the Punjab Govern-

ment in Military Secretary's letter No. 10473 of 30th November 1858, to the Commissioner, Pesháwar, as follows :—

“ With reference to the above extracts from a memo. by Brigadier-General Chamberlain, c.B., and Captain Boisragon, Commanding the Hazára Goorkha Battalion, advocating that an allotment of land be made in the neighbourhood of the cantonment of Abbott-abad sufficient for the families of the Goorkhas of the Hazára Goorkha Battalion, I am desired to request that you will endeavour to arrange for land situated as above being made available for the purpose specified.”

Acting on the above, the Commissioner of Pesháwar in letter No. 538 of 18th December 1858 addressed the Deputy Commissioner, Hazára, as follows :—

“ With reference to the annexed correspondence, I request that you will, *firstly*, take into consideration the quantity of land that would be absolutely necessary to admit of the families of the Hazára Goorkha Battalion settling at Abbott-abad as a permanent colony ; *secondly*, endeavour to provide that quantity for them, submitting a proposition for compensating the people pecuniarily for their loss, as I well know that it is impossible to provide for them elsewhere. It is a painful arrangement to make, and I feel sorry for it, but it does seem necessary for the general plan of a military occupation of Hazára, and all that we can do is to share the sacrifice liberally with the people, and show that our Government would avoid it if it could.”

The above correspondence serves to show a want of definiteness at the outset as to the precise object for which the land was given, while the terms used by the Brigadier-General and Sir John Lawrence seem to imply that only sufficient ground was to be given to serve as an assistance to the families of the Goorkha soldiers in the regiment. Colonel Edwardes evidently favored the idea contemplated by Major Boisragon

(and as it was thought at the time by General Chamberlain also) of settling a colony of Goorkhas in the valley.

Captain Adams, the Deputy Commissioner of Hazára, interpreted the wishes of Government in the more restricted sense, and in communication with Major Boisragon marked out a piece of land north of and adjoining the cantonment, and in September 1859 it was made over to the Goorkha Battalion.

The land thus made over, and since known as the Goorkha colony land, contains a little over 64 bigahs, or about 25 acres. The ground is high, the soil stony and very poor, no water can be brought to it for irrigation, and as it contains much broken ground, and a large ravine passes through it, much of the ground is quite useless for cultivation.

The Brigadier-General's wish that the colony land should extend to the low hills on the west side so as to afford some suitable grazing ground was not attended to.

Major Boisragon had previously to obtaining the land referred the question of locating the pensioners of other Goorkha Regiments in the proposed colony, and the Military Secretary to the Punjab Government on 4th June 1859 replied that the Lieutenant-Governor sees no objection to the settlement of Goorkha pensioners from other regiments, provided Government be not put to any expense, and that no claim be made to additional land on this account.

Major Boisragon having been called on to state his views as to the utilization of the colony land submitted a memo. on the subject, dated 5th July 1859.

Brigadier-General Chamberlain in letter No. 850 of 10th idem requested Major Rothney, Commanding at Abbottabad, to draw up a report embracing all points connected with the colony, as he did not think that the plan submitted by Major Boisragon had been sufficiently considered. Major Rothney in his reply, dated 27th September 1859, pointed out that,

before it was possible to draw up any plan for the best utilization of the land, it was important to ascertain definitely the views of Government as to the precise objects in view. Whether a military colony was to be formed which should in the course of time not only supply the battalion with Goorkha soldiers, making it independent of other sources for recruiting, but which would also serve as a check upon the Muhammadan population of the country in case of future disturbances, or whether the grant of land was simply intended to benefit the men of the Goorkha Battalion by affording them garden plots and some grazing ground. He showed that if it was intended to be in reality a military colony, and not one in name only, the grant of about 65* acres of very poor land was totally inadequate to the object in view; that a much larger extent of land with a quantity of pasture ground would be required for the purpose.

No action was taken by the Brigadier-General on this report, and when a twelvemonth afterwards Major Rothney succeeded to the command of the battalion the question was still in abeyance and the land unoccupied.

On the visit of the General to Abbottabad some months later, Major Rothney brought the matter forward on more than one occasion, and solicited his recommendation for assistance from Government to dam up the head of a ravine so as to form a large tank. The Brigadier-General promised his full consideration and advocacy of the interests of the colony, but it is not known whether any further steps were taken by him in the matter. Major Rothney, however, was aware that the grant of additional land for colony purposes was beset with difficulties owing to the great estimation in which land in Hazára is held by the zamíndárs. To this circumstance mainly must be attributed the fact that no further steps were taken to mature the scheme of a Goorkha colony.

* Captain Davies, Executive Engineer, who first measured the land incorrectly, estimated its extent as 25½ acres. But it was correctly measured afterwards by Captain Wace, Settlement Officer, and found to contain about 66 acres.

Seeing the improbability of any extension of the grant of land Major Rothney parcelled the ground out among the married soldiers of the regiment. The land thus allotted to them is leased at grain rents to local cultivators, and this practice has since been continued year by year.

The available ground for cultivation has been curtailed first in 1865 by the building of the Goorkha Bazár, and more recently by a sanitary regulation of 1870, prohibiting high-crop cultivation within 300 yards of the cantonment boundary.

In the end of 1870 attention was again drawn to the subject. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had in consideration the possibility of forming Goorkha colonies for the regiments under his command, and this circumstance led to enquiry being made why the projected colony in Hazára had proved a failure.

Reports were called from the Civil and Military authorities on the subject. Captain Wace, Settlement Officer, wrote to the Commissioner on 2nd December 1870 and 22nd April 1871, with reference to colonising Goorkhas in Hazára, that the small piece of ground made over to the Goorkha Regiment was merely thrown away upon a colonisation project. That the projected colony was quite impossible in Hazára, except at the cost of ousting wholesale some of the existing communities. There is no part of Hazára, he adds, where the population is not already dense with reference to the land available for agriculture, and there are no estates sufficiently free of pre-existing proprietary claims to justify my recommending Government to import an entirely new set of proprietors over the heads of the old claimants and occupants.

The Commissioner of Pesháwar in letter dated 22nd April 1871 wrote: "A colony could only thrive if settled on land of a description that could be worked at a profit by agriculturists of ordinary industry and intelligence. I believe that

no such land is to be found in Hazára unoccupied, and the expediency of ousting proprietors and tenants from land which they have held for generations in order to make room for an experimental colony would seem to be open to doubt."

Finally, the Military Secretary in letter of 10th May 1871, to the Brigadier-General, stated that the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Commissioner of Pesháwar in thinking that the project of establishing a Goorkha colony is impracticable.

Shields
disconti-
nued.

The Brigadier-General on his visit to Abbottabad in June disapproved of the shields ordered to be worn by British and Native officers, and they were accordingly discontinued.

Inspection.

In November the battalion was inspected by Brigadier-General Chamberlain for the first time.

He disapproved of the dress of the musicians and buglers, half drab and half green, and ordered them to be dressed in green entirely.

Red sashes worn by British officers and Native and non-commissioned officers were ordered to be discontinued. He remarked that there was too much red in the turbans of the regiment, and desired that Native officers should not be called on to appear on parade with great-coats strapped to their backs.

Regiment
volunteers
for China.

In January 1860 the whole regiment volunteered its services for the war in China. The services of the regiment were not accepted, but the Military Secretary, in letter No. 435 of the 24th January, conveyed the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to the regiment for the good spirit it had shown.

Lieutenant
Pratt struck
off.

Lieutenant Pratt having been appointed in G. O. C. C., 9th February 1860, Doing Duty Officer in the 15th Punjab Infantry, proceeding to China, was struck off on 25th February.

Lieutenant
Codrington
appointed.

Lieutenant E. C. Codrington, 57th Native Infantry, and Doing Duty Officer, 4th Sikhs, was transferred as Doing Duty Officer in this corps and joined 28th February.

On 21st March orders were received for the head-quarters of the regiment and 400 bayonets to be held in readiness to proceed on active service.

Order for
march on
service.

The regiment equipped for service marched at 2 P.M. on 23rd March, forming part of a column consisting of Hazára Mountain Battery, 4th Sikhs, Hazára Goorkha Battalion under orders to proceed to Tank to form part of an expeditionary force under Brigadier-General Chamberlain, C.B., against the Mahsúd Wazírís.

When the column was on parade and about to march a telegram was received from the Military Secretary, Punjab Government, directing Major O. E. Rothney, Commandant, 4th Sikh Infantry, to take command of the Hazára Goorkha Battalion proceeding on service. This was confirmed in P. G. O. 123, dated 21st March, appointing Major Rothney to officiate as Commandant in the room of Major Boisragon proceeding on furlough. Captain Close and Dr. Clemenger were left behind with the depôt, and Lieutenant Codrington was in command of the Murree detachment.

Major
Rothney
appointed
Offg. Com-
mandant.

Major Rothney and Lieutenant Bernard were the only officers with the regiment when it marched, but Captain Close rejoined Head-Quarters on 8th April at Luki.

Officers with
the Corps.

By the 16th April the whole expeditionary force was collected, and at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 17th April the force, numbering 5,000 fighting men, began its march into the Wazírí country. The Tank Zam defile was entered at sunrise. After a march of 12 miles, in the course of which the stream which runs through the pass had to be crossed and re-crossed continually, the force encamped at Kot Kirghi-ki-Ziárat (or the madman's shrine), situated on an open and stony plateau overlooking the ravine.

Entered the
Waziri
Hills.

It was supposed that strong opposition would be made by the enemy at Hini Tangi, a few miles higher up the pass, and the Commissioner with a party of horsemen reconnoitred in that direction. The Tangi was found to be unoccupied, but a breastwork had been thrown across the defile.

**Mahsud
Waziri
Expedition.**

At about midnight of the 17th General Chamberlain advanced as rapidly as possible with the Cavalry and Mountain Battery, and a portion of the Infantry under Colonel Lumsden with the intention of surrounding Shingi-ki-Kot with Cavalry until the guns and Infantry could come up. Colonel Wilde was to follow at daybreak with the rest of the Infantry. Shingi-ki-Kot is a walled village situated in a commanding position at the junction of the Tank Zam with its main tributary, and it was thought that it would be occupied by a body of the enemy. Only a few men, however, were there, who retired on the approach of the Cavalry. Two hundred sheep and a few head of cattle were captured in the hills and brought away. In effecting this a sawár on our side was wounded, while one of the enemy was killed and two were taken prisoners.

**Shingi-ki-
Kot.**

After firing Shingi-ki-Kot General Chamberlain retired to the new camp which was being pitched on a "kach" or cultivated plateau above the stream about five miles below and south of Shingi-ki-Kot. Crops were destroyed in the neighbourhood during the day, a few Wazírís looking on from the heights at hand.

A considerable portion of the militia accompanying the force was located in the village of Jandula at the western mouth of the Hini Tangi to keep open the communication with the plains and to secure the passing up of supplies from Tank until the force should advance on Kaniguram.

Palosin.

The force halted on the 19th at Palosin to give opportunity to the enemy to make overtures for peace should they be

disposed to do so. But on receiving information that they were on the contrary collecting to oppose us, the General ordered the destruction of crops and houses in the neighbourhood to be commenced on, the owners being notoriously amongst the worst robbers of the border, and living chiefly on the proceeds of plunder from the plains. In order still further to punish the enemy, a party was sent out to blast and break up an elaborately prepared water-course cut in the rocks at great labor and with considerable skill for purposes of irrigation.

On the 20th April General Chamberlain, with the greater part of the force, marched from Palosin with the object of penetrating to Shahur and Kundighar, both to punish the inhabitants of those valleys and to effect a survey of that part of the country before advancing to Kaniguram, the Wazírí capital. He took with him eight days' supply of food.

Force divided into two detachments.

The field guns, 100 Cavalry and about 1,500 Infantry were left at Palosin under command of Colonel Lumsden, and the Goorkha Regiment formed a portion of this latter force.

The General retraced the road by which the force had advanced for a few miles to a point where the Tank Zam defile divides into two branches. He followed the western branch, and passing through a gorge three miles in length, which opened into a small valley called Haidari Kach, where the force encamped. It is nine miles from Palosin. The enemy, being unprepared for this movement, had not occupied the gorge except by a small party, which retired as the Infantry crowned the heights. This was fortunate, as the gorge was a very difficult one.

A few of our horses were shot as the Cavalry entered the defile, and on emerging from the pass Major Taylor, who was on ahead reconnoitring, came suddenly on three Wazírís,

who turned and wounded three men and some horses, including Major Taylor's own horse, before they were killed.

On the 21st the force marched to Turan China, four miles, passing *en route* Kot Shahur, a walled village, which was set fire to. On the 22nd, at $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, Bárwani, at the foot of the Kundighar mountain, was reached. On the 23rd the force marched 4 miles to the Fort of Jangi Khan, the principal chief of the Mahsúd Wazírís, who, with his son, had been killed in the attack upon Tank the previous month. The fort was blown up and the village burned.

From this place Kaniguram could be reached in one long march by the Khaisora pass, which was strongly defended by the enemy in the belief that General Chamberlain was then marching on the capital. This, however, was no part of the plan, and on the morning of the 24th April General Chamberlain's force began its return march towards Palosin. As the troops were falling in, General Chamberlain received Colonel Lumsden's report of the successful repulse of an attack made on his camp the previous morning. General Chamberlain marched to Turan China that day, and on the following day he encamped at the western entrance to the Shahur pass. On this return march such crops as had been spared on the advance were now, as far as possible, destroyed. It was evidently the intention of the enemy, on finding that Kaniguram was not menaced, to oppose the force on its return through the Shahur gorge. But as the force advanced on the morning of the 26th, the enemy were seen retiring from the heights. The rear guard was attacked after the force had got through the pass, but with no casualties on our side; whilst the enemy lost several men. On that day, the 26th, the whole force became reunited.

Colonel
Lumsden's
force.

To return to the force under Colonel Lumsden which had been left on the 20th at Palosin. The camp was made

compact by moving the Goorkha Regiment, which had been encamped on the right bank of the stream, to the plateau on the left bank. That and the following day passed quietly. There was no sign of an enemy near, and the force was lulled into the belief that no attempt at opposition would be offered.

On the night of the 21st some of the enemy were heard hovering about our pickets, but no attack was made. On the forenoon of the 22nd, Sunday, a report came in from the front that the grazing guard had been attacked and some camels carried off, and Major Rothney, with the Goorkha Battalion, was ordered out to drive off the enemy. The report of the attack and of the loss of camels proved false, but bodies of the enemy were seen at several points on the hills above the road, though out of fire. Some of them amused themselves with the performance of a war-dance and in making threatening gestures. On a body of them approaching nearer, Lieutenant Bernard was sent up with a company to drive them back. Some distant firing ensued, in the course of which one Goorkha and two of the enemy were wounded, and the enemy then retired. Towards evening Major Rothney brought in the camels, by which time the enemy had disappeared from view. There was no sign of the presence of an enemy anywhere near the camp after 5 P.M., and the night passed quietly.

21st April.

At the earliest gray of dawn, however, the troops were roused from sleep by a vast uproar and clash of arms in their very midst. The enemy were in the camp, which instantly became the scene of the utmost tumult and confusion. The attack was chiefly against the right of the camp. The main picket on the right rear, furnished by the Guide Corps, was surrounded and cut up, and the smaller pickets along the rear driven in. The enemy streamed on in great numbers to the

23rd April,
night attack
on Palosia
Camp.

plateau above the "Kach" on which the camp was pitched, whence the more determined swarmed down the steep bank. The rush was chiefly on the camps of the Commissariat and Guide Corps, but the enemy spread thence towards the left of the camp. The Guide soldiers, only half-roused from sleep, rushed from their tents, and were at once in contact with the enemy. There was no time to form, and, at first taken aback and bewildered by the sudden rush of the Wazírí swordsmen amongst them, they retired fighting as well as they could in the direction of the guns. But a considerable number of them were before long rallied by their officers, and they then advanced and bore back the Wazírís at the point of the bayonet. While this was going on on the right the troops on the left were not idle. Major Rothney, on being roused from sleep by the first attack, saw the rush down the bank on to the rear of the Guide camp and masses of the enemy collecting to follow up the attack, and he at once ordered the Goorkha Regiment, which was rapidly getting together, to rush up the bank and seize the plateau above. The inlying picket already under arms led the way, followed by the rest of the regiment, who got into some kind of formation as they advanced. The movement was rapidly taken up by the 4th Sikhs on the left. The arrival of the Goorkhas on the higher ground was most opportune. The great mass of the enemy who were still there were being urged to follow up the attack in camp, and, encouraged by the confusion caused by the first rush of their comrades, were preparing to support them; but seeing the Goorkhas appear on the height and threatening their flank, they made but a slight resistance and began rapidly to retire. By this time the Guides fighting bravely in groups below were pressing back their assailants on all sides, and soon the whole of the enemy were in full flight towards the hills, closely pursued by the 5th Goorkhas, supported by the 4th Sikhs and the Guide Corps. The pursuit was followed up three miles with considerable loss to the enemy. The 5th

Goorkha Regiment had 12 men wounded, two of whom died of their wounds. The enemy's loss was severe, 132 of their dead being counted on the ground when the pursuit was over.

The same evening a gathering of the enemy was observed on the hills over which they had been driven in the morning, and another night attack was fully expected. Pickets were strengthened, tents struck, and all the troops were under arms the whole night, but nothing was attempted by the enemy.

On the 26th the main portion of the force joined us. 26th April.
General Chamberlain, on riding through the camp of the 5th Goorkhas, congratulated the regiment and spoke in praise of the excellent conduct of the men in the repulse of the night attack of the 23rd. The same day Colonel Lumsden's force moved camp to join the main camp on a "kach" a mile higher up the stream. We were delayed here five days, while the sick and wounded were sent in to Tank and fresh supplies brought out. On the evening of 1st May a Wazírí jirga came in to treat for peace. On 2nd May we made a short march to Shingi-ki-Kot, where the jirga left camp to communicate the Commissioner's terms. The force took on with it 15 days' supply of provisions, and the carriage for it and the baggage, &c., exceeded 3,000 camels, besides mules. On the 3rd, no message having been received from the Wazírí Chiefs, the march was resumed. The force only went three miles and encamped at the mouth of the Ahnai Tangi, a pass which was found unoccupied by the enemy.

On 4th May the force marched through the Ahnai pass, and four miles beyond reached a cultivated dell at the end of which was the Barari gorge, the most difficult pass we had seen in the country. The heights on both sides were crowned by the enemy, numbering from 6,000 to 7,000 men. Every commanding point was crowned by a breastwork, and the gorge itself closed

Forcing the
Barari
Pass, 4th
May.

by a breastwork of immense boulders and felled trees. The General arranged his plan of attack without delay. Two columns of attack were formed to take the heights on either side. The right attack, under Lieutenant-Colonel Green, consisted of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Hazára Mountain Battery, with the 1st Punjab Infantry in reserve. The left attack, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, comprised the 6th Punjab Infantry, Guides, Pesháwar Mountain Battery, wing 6th Police Battalion in reserve. The 4th Punjab Infantry and 24th Punjab Infantry with the 4 light field guns were in support in the bed of the defile, 900 yards from the gorge ; the Goorkhas and the Cavalry a little in their rear as reserve. The baggage was massed in rear, with the detachment 14th Native Infantry in front and 4th Sikhs as a rear guard. The attacking columns marched simultaneously. The left after ascending to a tower, there awaited by order the development of the right attack. Its advance was sharply fired on when within range, and Captain Bates' guns replied, the guns below also helping to cover the advance. During the ascent, which was very difficult, there were many casualties. The leading men of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, under Lieutenant Ruxton, got to within a short distance of the breastworks, but there hesitated and crouched behind rocks to avoid the sharp fire and the stones hurled at them. Lieutenant-Colonel Green hurried up his support, but the Wazírís were emboldened by the check, and leaping over their breastworks rushed sword in hand upon the 3rd Regiment and drove them back upon the 2nd Punjab Infantry, which was in support. That regiment also gave way, and the enemy then bore down upon the Mountain Battery, but within a short distance of the guns their progress was checked. The 1st Punjab Infantry, in reserve under Captain Keyes, supported by Captain Bates' battery, met the attack with steady bravery, and advancing on the enemy drove them back, taking breastwork after breastwork until the Wazírís were in full flight over the hills. Meanwhile Colonel Lumsden's column had

ascended the eastern slopes of the hills, driving the enemy before them. The 4th Punjab Infantry and 5th Goorkha Regiment were then sent up to clear the ridges beyond the mouth of the gorge which were separated from the hills which Colonel Green had ascended. The enemy made no further stand, however, and the force encamped three miles beyond the defile on the Bangi-wala Kach. Our loss was 30 killed, including one officer, Lieutenant Aytoun, and 84 wounded. The enemy's loss was considerable, 35 of their dead being left upon the ground.

On the 5th the force marched 15 miles and encamped near Kaniguram, the chief town of the country. It is a substantially built town, the houses being chiefly of stone. There are about 500 houses in it. The height of the place was fixed at 6,700 feet. The force halted near Kaniguram on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th. 5th May to Kaniguram.

No communication having been received from the Waziri Chiefs, the force moved back on the 9th to Do Toi, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The rear guard was fired at several times during the march, and two of our men were wounded. On the 10th we marched to Makin, six miles. It is a large town, next in importance to Kaniguram, built in detached hamlets in a well-cultivated valley. The force halted here on the 11th May, and the tribe still refusing to come in, the town of Makin was burnt and destroyed. The ridges north and south of the place were crowned by infantry, and the bodies of the enemy who were inclined to offer opposition were driven back to the higher ranges while the work of destruction was going on. The troops returned to camp at dusk, with only two casualties.

On 12th May the force marched to Razmak, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles. During the march two towers which guarded the eastern entrance to the valley were blown up and the village of Zadachemi was burnt. The rear guard lost 2 killed and 3 wounded during this march. Razmak is 7,300 feet above the sea.

On 13th May the force halted to make a road down the steep pass leading from Razmak to the bed of the Khasora ravine. At 2 P.M. on the 14th the road was practicable. The force then marched, the heights on either side of the pass being crowned with infantry. The rear guard (furnished by the Goorkha Regiment) was molested by the enemy on the move out, and did not reach camp at Rahzani, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, till midnight.

Marched on 15th to Saroba, 10 miles. The rear guard was again fired on as it quitted the ground, but from this time the Mahsúds were left behind and no further molestation was attempted.

On 16th to Dwa Warkha, 12 miles.

On 17th halted on account of rain.

On 18th marched to Spinwám, 10 miles, just clear of the defile and within British territory.

On 19th marched to Núra.

On 20th to Bannu.

On 21st the force halted.

On 22nd May the force broke up and dispersed.

Force
broken up.

Return of
regiment to
Abbott-abád.

The Hazára Contingent, comprising the Hazára Mountain Battery and Hazára Goorkha Battalion, marched in progress to Abbott-abád. Lukhi 24th ; Isa Khel 26th ; Kalábágh 29th ; Futteh Jung 6th June ; Abbott-abád 11th June.

Extracts
from
despatch.

The following extracts from the despatches of the Mahsúd Wazíri Expedition are recorded :—

Extract from despatch by Colonel Lumsden, C.B., dated Palosin, 25th April 1860 :—

“ Whilst this was going on on the right, Major Rothney formed his Goorkhas on the ridge, and, supported by the 4th Sikh Infantry, advanced on the enemy’s flank, bearing down on the mass of the Wazíris on the table-land above with undeniable steadiness. When clear of the

right of the camp, the Corps of Guides joined the force, and Major Rothney with the three corps went fully three miles over the hills in pursuit, inflicting severe punishment on the enemy. The Goorkhas were in front all the way, and although quite a new regiment, their skirmishing over difficult ground was the admiration of all who witnessed it."

Extract from a despatch No. 852, dated 7th July 1860, by Brigadier-General Sir N. Chamberlain, K.C.B.

"Of the officers named by Colonel H. Lumsden, C.B., as having distinguished themselves on that occasion, I would beg to draw special attention to the conduct of Major Rothney, Commanding the Hazára Goorkha Battalion, for I consider he displayed that promptitude of decision and correctness of judgment which of all qualifications evince fitness for command, and which, in addition to his other acquirements as a soldier, mark him as an officer of high promise."

On 16th June furlough was opened to the regiment. On 24th June Subadár Rumman Singh, who had been placed in arrest in camp Isa Khel on the 26th May on a charge of gambling, was publicly reprimanded by order of the Brigadier-General and released from arrest.

Subadár
Rumman
Singh.

Sepoy Uttabul Rana was struck dead by lightning while standing sentry in a storm on one of the towers in Murree.

Sepoy
struck dead.

On the 31st December 1860 the following notification was gazetted in Punjab Government Order No. 491, dated 22nd December 1860, and was published to the regiment:—

TRANSFERS.

Major O. E. Rothney, Commandant, 4th Sikh Infantry, to the Hazára Goorkha Battalion.

Transfer of
command.

Major H. F. Boisragon, on furlough, from the latter to the former regiment.

On the 25th September 1860 Lieutenant E. C. Codrington was, agreeably to Punjab Government Order No. 379, transferred as Officiating Adjutant of the 4th Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant
Codrington.

Establish-
ments of
servants
reduced.

On 28th February 1861 the non-combatant establishment of the regiment was, agreeably to Brigade Order 44 of 8th instant, reduced by 5 lascars, 2 bildárs and 1 weighman.

Strength of
regiment
reduced.

In June 1861, agreeably to G. G. O. 400 of 1861, the establishment of this Battalion, in common with that of all Native regiments, was reduced and fixed as follows :—

Companies reduced from 10 to 8 ; each company to consist of 1 Subadár, 1 Jamadár, 5 Havildárs, 5 Naiks, 2 Drummers or Buglers, 75 Privates, total 89,—making a total per regiment of 712 of all ranks.

Inspection
of regiment.

In September 1861 the regiment was subjected to a careful inspection, occupying seven days, in all points connected with drill duty and interior economy by Lieutenant-Colonel Wilde, C.B., who was delegated to the duty by Brigadier-General Chamberlain.

Colonel
Wilde's
remarks.

Colonel Wilde concluded his report in these words : “ I report for the Brigadier-General's information that I consider, after a long and careful inspection of every part of it, that the Hazára Goorkha Battalion is in an excellent state of discipline, and its efficiency reflects credit on Major Rothney and his officers.”

Brigadier-
General's
remarks.

The Brigadier-General Commanding, after receiving the report, congratulated the Commandant and his officers on the improvement that had taken place in the regiment.

Lieutenant
Codrington.

On 27th September Lieutenant E. C. Codrington, who had been for some months Officiating Adjutant of the 4th Sikh Infantry, reverted to his appointment of Doing Duty Officer in this regiment.

Two com-
panies de-
tached to
Bawalpindi.

On 30th September 1861, in consequence of the great sickness prevailing in the Pesháwar Division, two complete companies of the regiment under command of Captain Close

were detached to Ráwalpindi for general duty there. This detachment did not return to head-quarters till 14th February 1862.

On 14th December 1861 a general report of the regiment was sent in, as called for by the Brigadier-General|Commanding. A similar report had been sent in on 7th November 1860.

General
Report.

In G. G. O. No. 991 of 1861 the designation of the regiment, hitherto known as the 25th Punjab Infantry or Hazára Goorkha Battalion, was changed. It is now designated the 5th Goorkha Regiment or Hazára Goorkha Battalion, and it is to take rank after the 32nd Regiment Native Infantry (Pioneers).

Designation
of regiment
changed.

On 29th December 1861 Lieutenant H. G. Becher, late 73rd Regiment Native Infantry, who was appointed Doing Duty Officer in G. G. O. dated 31st December 1860, and not having joined, was struck off in Regimental Orders No. 446, dated 9th August 1861, was again brought on the strength of the regiment by order of the Punjab Government.

Lieutenant
Becher
appointed
D. D. O.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Bernard was promoted to the rank of Captain in G. G. O. of 28th January 1862, and ordered to retain the appointment of Adjutant till further orders.

Lieutenant
Bernard
promoted.

On 31st May 1862 Lieutenant H. Becher, previously appointed Doing Duty Officer, joined the regiment and took up his appointment.

Lieutenant
H. Becher
joined.

In August 1862 Lieutenant H. Becher was struck off the strength of the regiment and appointed to do general duty at Ráwalpindi.

Lieutenant
Becher
struck off.

Major J. P. W. Campbell, Commandant of the 1st Regiment Sikh Infantry, was appointed Officiating Commandant of the regiment during Major Rothney's absence on furlough, and joined and took command on the 14th April 1863.

Major
Campbell
appointed
Officiating
Commandant.

Lieutenant
Oliphant
joined.

Lieutenant J. S. Oliphant was appointed paid Doing Duty Officer in G. G. O. No. 50 of 1863, and joined the regiment on the 30th March 1863.

Lieutenant
Sym.

Lieutenant J. M. Sym, paid Doing Duty Officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, was transferred to the regiment in G. G. O. No. 36 A. of 1863, and joined 15th July 1863.

Ambela
Campaign.

In consequence of the disturbed state of the border one complete company of the regiment and a troop of the Guide Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant J. M. Sym, were ordered to Torbela on the 30th July 1863 as part of the blockade on the Indus.

On the 2nd September Captain H. L. Bernard relieved Lieutenant Sym of the command of this detachment.

On the 15th September 1863 the regiment marched to Sherwan, leaving weak and sickly men at Abbott-abád under command of Lieutenant J. M. Sym.

The regiment marched from Sherwan to—

Kukotrie ... 10th October 1863.

Torbela ... 11th do.

Topi ... 16th do.

Daran Pass 18th do.

At this last named place the regiment joined the rest of the Eusafzai Field Force under Brigadier-General Sir N. B. Chamberlain, K.C.B., which had been collected for operations against the Hindústáni colony on the Mahaban mountain.

Arrival.

On the 19th October 1863 the regiment reached the head of the Ambela Pass.

Tents.

No tents were allowed to the Native troops or to their British officers till December.

On the 23rd October 1863 the regiment occupied the front breastwork on the right of the ravine leading towards the enemy's country. Change of position.

On the 24th October 1863 the regiment occupied the high ground on the left of the camp to protect a convoy of sick and wounded returning to Nowa Kila.

On the 25th October 1863 the regiment proceeded to assist the 1st Punjab Infantry in an attack on a large force of the enemy who had ensconced themselves on a hill close to and just beyond the Craig Picket, which attack was successfully performed without loss. Encounter with the enemy without loss.

On the 26th October 1863 the regiment occupied the high ground on the left of the camp to protect that flank while an attack was made by the Left Brigade on the enemy's position at the "Eagle's Nest."

On the 27th October 1863 the regiment garrisoned the "Eagle's Nest."

On the 30th October 1863 the regiment, having returned to its former ground, was ordered to the front by Brigadier-General N. Chamberlain, Commanding, to drive off the enemy who had established himself within a few yards of our position and had attacked the guns of Captain Griffin's battery. This duty they successfully carried out, but with a loss of— Encounter with the enemy with loss.

1 Native officer and	} killed, and
5 Rank and file	
6 Rank and file	

wounded.

Part of the regiment advanced further than Brigadier-General Chamberlain intended; but as the "advance" (bugle sound) was sounded, and there was much noise and excitement, it was an unfortunate occurrence, for which there was no remedy; but Brigadier-General Chamberlain hearing that Captain Close put under arrest.

Captain Close had sounded the "advance," ordered that officer under arrest and convened a Court of Inquiry, of which Colonel D. Probyn, c.B. and v.C. (Commanding XIth Bengal Cavalry), was President; but it having been proved that Brigadier-General Chamberlain had himself ordered the bugler to sound the "advance," Captain Close was released from arrest.

Encounter
with the
enemy with
loss.

On the 6th November a company under Lieutenant J. S. Oliphant was sent to protect a working party beyond the Craig Picket. The party was attacked. Lieutenant Oliphant was severely wounded, seven men were killed and seven wounded. One hundred and fifty men under Captain Close were sent to enable the covering party to retreat, but, not being allowed to proceed beyond musket range in advance of the Craig Picket, were of no use, and they were withdrawn at dusk.

Encounter
with the
enemy with
loss.

On the 13th November a company of the regiment was sent to assist in the recapture of the Craig Picket, and lost two men wounded.

Encounter
with the
enemy with-
out loss.

On the 15th November the regiment went at daylight to search for wounded men (said to have been killed the previous day) on the hill below and beyond the Water Picket, after which it went twice down to Khanpur, 4 miles, to protect baggage. Several of the enemy were shot.

Encounter
with the
enemy with-
out loss.

On the 17th the regiment escorted artillery down to Khanpur, when several of the enemy were shot.

Encounter
with the
enemy with
loss.

On the 18th November the regiment escorted cavalry horses to Khanpur, returning to its camp at noon; but orders were immediately received for the right wing under Major Campbell, Commanding, to protect the left of the camp from the attacks of the enemy, and for 90 men under Captain Close to support Major Ross, Commanding 14th Native Infantry, at the then called Centre Picket. The detachment had to charge down amongst some rocks and bushes, before the enemy could be

induced to draw off, and then to establish itself there; but the place was almost untenable from being under the enemy's fire both in front, flank, and rear. The detachment, however, maintained itself in this position till the afternoon, when the troops on the right (which were resting on the camp) were beaten back and the detachment was in danger of being surrounded and cut off. The order to retire was then given, but the retirement was only effected with loss, *viz.*, 9 killed and 5 wounded. The troops having taken up a fresh position, drove the enemy off, and darkness shortly afterwards closed the scene, both the troops and the enemy, but especially the latter, suffering heavily.

The right wing under Major Campbell was also engaged, but not at close quarters, and the casualties were only 2 wounded. 18th November.

On the 20th November the regiment was ordered to assist in the re-capture of the Craig Picket. While formed up previous to the attack, the Commandant was wounded, and the 2nd-in-Command was on picket duty, so the command was taken by the Adjutant. The casualties on this occasion were 3 killed and 9 wounded. Encounter with loss.

On the 15th December the force at Ambela proceeded to the final attack of the enemy, and was divided into two brigades, that of the left under Brigadier Wilde being led by the regiment. The regiment made three charges during the day, inflicting heavy loss on the enemy, capturing the only Buner flag that was taken during the campaign, and driving him from the field with the loss of his dead and wounded. These successes were obtained with the trifling loss of 3 killed and 9 wounded. Encounter with loss.

On the 16th December the regiment again led the advance, but the enemy was so disheartened by his losses of the preceding day that he vacated position after position (of considerable strength) without firing a shot. Advance to village of Ambela.

Return to
Camp.

On the 20th December the regiment returned to its camp at the head of the Ambela Pass, the enemy having accepted the terms offered to him by Major James, C.B., the Commissioner.

Subjugation
of Gaduns.

On the 1st January 1864 the regiment formed part of a force of about 3,000 men of all arms for the subjugation of Gadun tribes, during which Mandi, Sitana, and the Hindu-stani forts at Khabal were destroyed.

Return to
Abbottabad.

On the 10th January the regiment arrived at Abbottabad after an absence of nearly four months, three of which were spent under fire, when the behaviour of the men elicited from the Buners the remark that they feared it more than any other regiment. It was fourth on the list of casualties.

The following Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the regiment were awarded the decoration of the Order of Merit for feats of gallantry performed by them on different occasions during the Ambela Campaign :—

G. & O. No. 78, dated Fort William, 29th January 1864.

To be Members of the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit.

Corps.	Rank and names.	Date of act of gallantry.	Particulars of acts of gallantry.
5TH GOORKHA REGIMENT.	Havildár Rám Singh, Kaintura.	30th Oct. 1863.	Great coolness and courage, killing one of the enemy with his sword in a hand-to-hand encounter. He was alone and unsupported, and many of the enemy close at hand.
	Havildár Balbha-der.	6th Novr. 1863.	These 3 men displayed great promptness and gallantry in rescuing Lieutenant Blair, R.E., from an attack of 3 of the enemy, all of whom they killed. One of the enemy wore a suit of chain armour. He wrestled with Lieutenant Blair and was killed.
	Sepoy Nar Singh, Mohat.		
	Sepoy Daulat Singh, Bhandári.		

To be Members of the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit—(concluded).

Corps.	Rank and names.	Date of act of gallantry.	Particulars of acts of gallantry.
5TH GOORKEA REGIMENT.	Sepoy Dan Singh, Pajai.	6th Novr. 1863.	Conspicuous gallantry in endeavouring to save the life of Major Harding, having carried him and remaining with him till surrounded by the enemy, and Major Harding and several sepoy were killed by the enemy. Major Harding was killed on Sepoy Jangbir's back. They had to fight their way to the rear.
	Sepoy Jangbir Thapa.		
	Sepoy Balbhader, Khanka.		
	Jamadár Ratan Singh, Aswál.	15th Decr. 1863.	Most forward in every charge on the 15th December, in the last of which he succoured a wounded sepoy, killing the latter's opponent, but himself receiving a wound. This Native officer distinguished himself conspicuously on a previous occasion, and is always to be seen where the fight is thickest.
	Sepoy Kalián Singh, Negi.	15th Decr. 1863.	During the charge down the hill on the 15th December rushed promptly forward to intercept one of the enemy who was advancing sword in hand upon Lieutenant Codrington, and killed his opponent with his bayonet, receiving himself a cut on the head.

Captain H. P. Close, the 2nd-in-Command, commanded the regiment from 1st December 1863 till 1st February 1864, when Major Campbell rejoined.

Lieutenant Davis was appointed to do duty with the regiment, and joined 7th November 1863. Lieutenant Davis.

Lieutenant Bird (since dead) was appointed to do duty with the regiment, and joined 30th November 1863. Lieutenant Bird.

Lieutenant T. Taylor (since dead) was appointed to do duty with the regiment, and joined 18th December 1863. Lieutenant T. Taylor.

Ensign E. G. Serle was appointed to do duty with the regiment, and joined 27th December 1863. Ensign Serle.

Lieutenant Tulloch, Doing Duty Officer, 1st Punjab Infantry, joined the regiment 27th December 1863. 1863-64.
Lieutenant Tulloch.

Lieutenant Broome. Lieutenant A. P. Broome was appointed Doing Duty Officer 1st March 1864, and joined on 28th April 1864.

Captain Bernard. Captain H. L. Bernard resigned his appointment in January 1864, went on urgent private affairs to Calcutta 28th August 1864, and was struck off the regiment 21st November 1864.

Small-pox. On the 28th March 1864 the regiment moved into camp for a few days on account of small-pox.

New organization. On the 5th March the new organization was published in regimental orders as follows :—

Commandant	...	...	Major O. E. Rothney.
2nd-in-Command and Wing Officer,			Captain H. P. Close.
Left Wing Officer	...	...	Lieut. E. Codrington.
Adjutant...	...	...	„ J. S. Oliphant.
Quartermaster	...	...	„ J. M. Sym.
1st Wing Subaltern	...	...	„ A. Broome.

Lieutenant Oliphant. But as Lieutenant Oliphant was on the sick list from his wounds, Lieutenant Sym was ordered to officiate for him, and Lieutenant A. Broome was appointed (1st August 1864) Officiating Quartermaster.

Death of Lieutenant J. S. Oliphant. The death of this officer from wounds received at Ambela was reported in regimental order, 12th January 1865.

1865. Lieutenant H. J. Lawrence. Lieutenant Lawrence, Doing Duty 1st Punjab Infantry, appointed 10th January 1865, and arrived 13th January 1865.

Lieutenants Sym and Broome. In regimental order dated 7th February the G. G. O. permanently appointing Lieutenant Sym as Adjutant, and Lieutenant Broome as Quartermaster is published.

Assistant Surgeon Johnson. In regimental order dated 25th April Assistant Surgeon J. R. Johnson is placed in medical charge of the regiment, and arrived 30th April.

On the 14th July 1865 the regiment received sanction to wear Kilmarnock caps in place of the turbans hitherto worn.

Kilmarnock
caps for
regiment.

In regimental order No. 438 dated 8th August Ensign J. B. Hutchinson was appointed Doing Duty Officer, and joined on 7th October.

Ensign
Hutchinson

In regimental order dated 14th August is published the exchange of regiments and appointments between Lieutenant A. P. Broome and Lieutenant W. H. Unwin, Quartermaster, 1st Punjab Infantry.

Exchange of
Lieutenants
Broome and
Unwin.

In regimental order dated 28th April Surgeon-Major T. Maxwell was appointed to the medical charge of the regiment in place of Assistant Surgeon Johnson.

1866.
Dr. Maxwell.

Regimental order dated 17th September.—Ensign R. Battye appointed 2nd Doing Duty Officer.

Ensign
Battye.

Regimental order dated 20th August.—Lieutenant Lawrence appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner and struck off.

Lieutenant
Lawrence.

Regimental order dated 29th July.—The regiment moved into camp on account of cholera.

1867.
Cholera
Camp.

Regimental order dated 31st October.—The services of Lieutenant Battye having been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Office, he is struck off the rolls of the regiment.

Lieutenant
Battye.

Regimental order dated 11th November.—The regiment ordered to march on the 25th to Tupla for inspection of Brigadier-General.

Inspection
at Tupla.

Regimental order dated 3rd December.—Lieutenant Unwin ordered on recruiting duty.

Recruiting
by a Brigade
Order.

Surgeon H. Thom appointed to the regiment in G. G. O. No. 13 of 1868, joined regimental head-quarters on the 21st January.

1868.
Surgeon
Thom.

Lieutenant
Hutchinson
leaves the
regiment.

On the 9th March Lieutenant Hutchinson's services having been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department that officer's name ceased to be borne on the rolls of the regiment.

Lieutenant
E. Molloy.

Lieutenant E. Molloy, 2nd Punjab Infantry, having been appointed to the regiment *vice* Lieutenant Hutchinson, joined on the 12th April 1868.

Inspection
by His Ex-
cellency the
Commander-
in-Chief.

On the 16th April the regiment was inspected, together with the other troops in garrison at Abbottabad, by His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief, who expressed his entire satisfaction with its condition and efficiency.

Lieutenant
Hudleston
appointed.

By G. O. No. 474 of 1868 Lieutenant B. Hudleston, 104th Fusiliers, was appointed 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation.

March on
service to
Agror.

On 30th July 1868 the regiment was ordered by station after-orders to march towards Agror for the purpose of quelling disturbances there caused by a raid of the Chaghárizai tribe. Orders were received at 3 P.M., and by 8 P.M. the regiment had marched fully equipped for service, reaching Agror, a distance of 39 miles, the next evening.

On 2nd August the left wing of the regiment was held in readiness to move out to check a demonstration by a body of Chaghárizais against the Dilbori village situate at the northern end of the Agror Valley.

Operations
in Agror,
2nd to 12th
August.

From 2nd to 12th August the regiment remained in camp at Ughi Agror, without having any opportunity of coming to close quarters with the enemy, who by this time occupied the valley in considerable force (variously estimated at from 4,000 to 7,000 men). The picket and fatigue duty was harassing and incessant; the men had often no time to cook from one day's end to another; the nights were spent under arms at the breastwork round camp, which had been hastily thrown up and was strengthened at night by the men's tents, which were

struck and rolled up for the purpose, and by the grain bags, mule saddles, &c., from the regimental bazar. The enemy, however, never ventured on any attack, and on the morning of the 12th the force having been reinforced by a squadron of the 18th Bengal Cavalry, Colonel Rothney, Commanding, ordered a portion of the force to move out and attack the enemy, who occupied in some force the lower spurs of the Kabbal mountain, lying north-east of and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from camp. One hundred and fifty men of the regiment accompanied the force moving out, and formed the left flank of the attack. The enemy did not await the onset of the troops, but after keeping up a desultory fire for some time gradually dispersed up the Kabbal mountain under the fire of the Pesháwar Mountain Battery, and by the afternoon the whole of the flat portion of the valley was cleared of them. During this affair Colonel Rothney and two sepoy of the regiment were wounded, the former very slightly. After dispersing on 12th August the enemy gave no further trouble to the force, which remained in camp at Ughi pending the assembling of a field force which had been ordered to collect in Hazára under command of Major-General Wilde, c.B., for the chastisement of the tribes on the Black Mountain.

By Supreme Government Order No. 118 of 7th September the establishment of the regiment (in common with other corps of the Punjab Frontier Force) was increased by 40 privates, giving a total of 640 men, or 80 per company.

Establishment increased by 40.

The regiment was detailed to form portion of the Hazára Field Force under orders to advance up the Black Mountain, and was incorporated with the 1st Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General R. O. Bright.

Regiment forms part 1st Brigade-Hazára Field Force.

On the advance of the force on 3rd October 1868 up the Black Mountain the regiment formed the rear of the 1st Brigade under command of Major Close; Colonel Rothney having been directed (Field Force Order) to remain at Ughi in command of the reserve column.

Advance of Field Force.

**Attack on
Chitta But.**

On the 4th October the regiment was detailed to form portion of the column of attack on the Chitta But hill, moving in support of the 1st Goorkhas.

On the night of the 4th instant the regiment bivouacked on the crest of the Chitta But knoll.

**Attack on
Machai
peak.**

On the morning of the 5th instant the regiment was ordered to form the support of the 20th Punjab Infantry in the attack on the hill of Machai.

Sepoy Davi Singh, No. 1 Company, was killed in action this day.

The regiment bivouacked for the night on some high ground to the north of and a little below the point of "Machai-ka-Sar."

Force retires.

On the 10th October, peace having been concluded with the Black Mountain tribes, the force commenced its retirement, and the regiment marched and encamped for the night at "Mana-ki-Dana." Continuing its march the next day the regiment descended into Agror and bivouacked at Dilbori, forming portion of a column of observation under command of Colonel Brownlow, c.B., 20th Punjab Infantry.

**Return to
Ughi.**

On the 22nd October the regiment marched back to Ughi, and Colonel Rothney resumed command.

**Force
broken up.**

On the 25th October the Hazára Field Force was broken up and the regiment ordered to march to Abbottabad.

**1869.
Lieutenant
Sym goes on
furlough.**

On the 7th January Lieutenant Sym, Adjutant, went on furlough to Europe, and Lieutenant W. H. Unwin was appointed to officiate in his stead, Lieutenant Molloy being appointed Officiating Quartermaster, *vice* Lieutenant Unwin.

On the 30th January the right wing was ordered to march to Agror, under command of Major H. P. Close, to relieve a wing of the 3rd Punjab Infantry then in garrison there.

Right wing
proceeds to
Agror.

In the *London Gazette* of 22nd December 1868 Colonel Rothney was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Star of India.

Colonel
Rothney,
C.S.I.

On 26th April the left wing marched in relief to Agror.

Left wing
sent to
Agror.
Surgeon
Thom.

On 1st May Surgeon Thom, having been posted to the 3rd Punjab Infantry, ceased to be borne on the rolls of the regiment.

On 15th June Assistant Surgeon A. Skeen, appointed to the medical charge of the regiment, joined head-quarters.

Assistant
Surgeon
Skeen.

In consequence of the epidemic of fever then raging throughout the district and the number of men of the regiment who were prostrated by it, the Brigadier-General Commanding the force directed the removal of the battalion into camp on the hills lying westward of Abbottabad on the 16th September. The move was promptly carried out, but without any beneficial effect, the exposure in tents appearing, if anything, to aggravate the disease.

Fever
epidemic.

On 1st October fresh inroads on Agror having been made by the Akazai tribe, the regiment in its full available strength was ordered to march at short notice for Ughi. On the 7th October the regiment formed with the detachment 3rd Punjab Infantry, then in Agror, an attacking force on the village of Shahtút, situated on one of the lower spurs of the Black Mountain. The village was reached early on the morning of the 8th, and, the inhabitants moving off on the approach of the troops, it was entered without loss. The houses, &c., were then burnt, and some cattle and goats which were found taken away and distributed among the soldiers. All crops found standing were destroyed.

Fresh dis-
turbances
in Agror.

Major Close
appointed to
1st Sikhs,
29th Novem-
ber.

In G. G. O. No. 1143 of 1869 Major Close was appointed Officiating Commandant, 1st Sikh Infantry, and the following officiating appointments were made in the regiment :—

Captain Codrington as 2nd-in-Command.

Lieutenant Unwin as Wing Officer.

„ Molloy as Adjutant.

„ Battye, B.S.C., as 1st Wing Subaltern.

Building of
lines at
Ughi.

During December, lines having been sanctioned for the shelter of the troops at Ughi, the men of the regiment daily furnished fatigue parties to assist in the work of building.

1870.
Regiment
returns to
canton-
ments.

On 24th January the regiment returned to cantonments from the Agror outpost.

Left wing
proceeds to
Agror.

On 1st March the left wing of the regiment marched to Agror to relieve a wing of the 3rd Punjab Infantry stationed there.

Head-
quarters
move to
Agror.

On 17th April, the Black Mountain tribes having again commenced their raids on British territory, the head-quarters of the regiment were moved out to join the left wing in Agror.

Regiment
returns to
canton-
ments.
Enfield
rifles.

On 7th September the regiment returned to cantonments.

The issue of Enfield rifles was sanctioned to certain corps of the Native Army during this year, the regiment being one of those selected to be thus armed, and in September a full complement of rifles was received (pattern short Enfield, 1852, with bayonet).

Captain
Gowan.

By G. G. O. Captain W. E. Gowan, Adjutant, Erinpoora Irregular Force, was appointed to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern, and joined on 10th November.

Lieutenants
Sym and
Molloy.

On 9th December Lieutenant Sym was appointed Quartermaster, and Lieutenant Molloy (who had previously exchanged appointments with Captain Unwin from 1st Wing Subaltern to Quartermaster) Adjutant.

On the night of the 19th June the head-quarters and 200 bayonets were ordered to march to Agror.

1871.
Head-
quarters
proceed to
Agror.

On 25th November Surgeon J. R. Johnson, who had been Dr. Johnson. appointed to medical charge of the regiment, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Lloyd, reported his arrival at head-quarters.

By G. G. O. No. 602, dated 1st June 1872, Captain E. C. 1872.
Codrington was appointed to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, Captain E. C. Codrington, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, and, having proceeded to join that appoint- Wing Officer.
ment, was struck off the regiment on 22nd June 1872.

On the 20th December 1872 the regiment commenced 1872-73.
its march to Jellalia to join the 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, of Hassan
the Hassan Abdal Camp of Exercise. On the 24th idem the Abdal Camp
regiment reached Jellalia. of Exercise.

On the 25th December Colonel O. E. Rothney, c.s.i., Colonel
having been appointed to the command of the 2nd Brigade, Rothney
3rd Division, the temporary command of the regiment appointed
devolved on Captain Sym. Captain Sym
appointed
temporary
Command-
dant.

In Punjab Frontier Force Brigade Memo. No. 3044, dated Subadar
17th December 1872, Subadár Hurkabir Allea, F. Company, Hurkabir
was severely reprimanded by Brigadier-General Keyes, c.B., Allea, F.
for misconduct whilst in command of the detachment of the Company,
regiment in the fort at Haripur and reduced from 2nd to 3rd severely
grade of Subadárs. reprimanded
and reduced.

In consequence of the above Subadár Balbhadar Negi, E. Company, was promoted from the 3rd to 2nd grade of Subadárs.

On the 12th February 1873 the Camp of Exercise at Return to
Hassan Abdal was broken up, and on the 13th idem the Abbottabad.
regiment commenced its march towards Abbottabad, which
place it reached on the 16th.

Colonel
Rothney
resumes
command.

Colonel O. E. Rothney, c.s.i., resumed command of the regiment on the 13th February 1873.

1873.

Captain J.
Cook ap-
pointed
Wing
Officer.

In G. G. O. No. 342, dated 22nd March 1873, Captain J. Cook was appointed Wing Officer, *vice* Captain Codrington, transferred to the 3rd Sikh Infantry.

Captain Cook
joins.

Captain J. Cook, Wing Officer, joined the regiment on the 23rd April 1873.

Lieutenant
Molloy's
services
placed
temporarily
at disposal
of Foreign
Department.

In Government of India Resolution No. 963 P., dated 16th May 1873, the services of Lieutenant E. Molloy were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for the purpose of proceeding on special duty with the Yárkand Envoy to Bombay. Lieutenant Molloy was employed on this duty from the 14th March to the 12th April 1873.

Complimen-
tary Orders.

On the 17th October 1873 the following regimental order was published :—

No. 594.—The Commanding Officer has much pleasure in publishing the following extract from letter No. 347, dated 9th September 1873, from Colonel H. K. Burne, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Military Department :—

* * * * *

Para. 7.— His Excellency in Council has noticed with satisfaction the favorable reports of

* * * * *

and the satisfactory knowledge of their duties, especially field surveying, acquired by the officers of the 5th Goorkhas under command of Colonel Rothney.

Colonel
Rothney
appointed to
Brigade Staff
of the Army.

In G. G. O. No 1113, dated 29th October 1873, Colonel O. E. Rothney, c.s.i., was appointed to the Brigade Staff of the Army with the rank of Brigadier-General.

In accordance with the above order Colonel Rothney, on the 9th November 1873, relinquished command of the regiment, and the following officiating appointments were made :—

Captain J. M. Sym to officiate as Commandant.

„ J. Cook „ „ 2nd-in-Command.

„ E. Molloy „ „ Wing Officer.

„ Gowan „ „ Quartermaster in addition to his other duties.

In relinquishing command of the regiment Colonel Rothney issued the following farewell order :—

Colonel
Rothney's
farewell
order.

No. 641, dated Abbottabad, 9th November 1873.

IT is with much regret that Colonel Rothney takes leave of the regiment which he has commanded for 13 years past. Although gratified with the honor done him in his advancement to a higher command, that consideration cannot for the time dispel the pain and reluctance with which he parts from his old comrades with whom he has been happily associated for many years and to whom he feels he owes very much.

In quitting his present command Colonel Rothney congratulates the regiment (still comparatively young) with the honorable name which it has gained for itself. The excellent service it has done in the field in three hill campaigns is recorded in despatches; its state of efficiency and discipline has frequently been commended by superior authority; and Colonel Rothney himself fully testifies to the loyal, soldierly and cheerful spirit which animates all ranks in the regiment.

He gratefully acknowledges that this is mainly due to the able and zealous exertions of the officers serving under his command, and he tenders to each and all of them his hearty thanks for the cordial support he has always received from them, and for their soldier-like solicitude for the honor and well-being of the regiment.

He takes leave of them with earnest wishes for their welfare, and he will ever remember with pleasure his long association with them as their brother officer.

He desires to thank also the Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and soldiers of the regiment for their exemplary conduct, soldier-like spirit, and alacrity in the performance of duty while under his command.

Colonel Rothney wishes the 5th Goorkha Regiment "Farewell!" He will always watch their fortunes and career with keen interest, and he feels confident they will continue to maintain their good name, and will strive by their discipline and conduct to uphold the honor of the Punjab Frontier Force.

Complimen-
tary Order.

The following extract from Brigade Orders was published to the regiment on the 9th December 1873 :—

No. 16, dated 28th November 1873.

In publishing to the force Military Department memo., dated 21st instant, on the appointment of Brigadier-General Rothney, C.S.I., to the Brigade Staff of the Army, Brigadier-General Keyes desires to add his own most cordial thanks for the valuable and ever ready aid that he has at all times received from Brigadier-General Rothney; and, while regretting his removal from the Punjab Frontier Force, the credit and honor of which he has done so much to uphold, he most truly congratulates him on his selection for higher employment.

MEMORANDUM.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor cannot allow Brigadier General Rothney to relinquish the command of the 5th Goorkha Regiment and sever his connection with the Punjab Frontier Force without recording his sense of the value of the services performed by this officer under the immediate orders of this Government during the past 18 years.

Brigadier-General Rothney served with the Army of the Sutlej in 1845-46, took part in the expedition against the Hussanzais in 1852, and proceeded to Burmah with the 4th Sikh Infantry in 1853-54.

Since joining the Punjab Frontier Force he commanded with distinction the 4th Sikh Infantry throughout the siege and capture of Delhi in 1857, and in the Kábul Kheyl Expedition of 1859, and the 5th Goorkha Regiment in the Mahsúd Expedition of 1860.

In 1860-61 he was transferred on public grounds to the command of the 5th Goorkha Regiment, and he has ever since, with the exception of a short interval, held command of the important district of Hazára, including the period of the disturbances in the Agror Valley in 1868, and took part in the subsequent operations against the tribes of the Black Mountain.

These services, which have been performed with uniform zeal and ability, deserve, in His Honor's opinion, the acknowledgment of this Government, and he begs that his thanks may be conveyed to Brigadier-General Rothney for the manner in which he has conducted the various duties of his command, and for the assistance which he has always been ready to afford to Government.

Mr. Davies congratulates Brigadier-General Rothney on his honorable selection by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for employment on the Brigade Staff of the Army.

On the 16th January 1874 the regiment received short Enfield rifles with swords to replace the Enfield rifles with bayonets received in September 1870.

1874.
New rifles
received.

Major H. P. Close reported his return from furlough to Europe on the 22nd April 1874, and took over command of the regiment from Captain J. M. Sym.

Major H. P.
Close report-
ed return
from fur-
lough.

Colonel P. F. Gardiner was appointed Commandant of the regiment by G. G. O. No. 488, dated 11th May 1874, and joined the regiment on 30th May 1874.

Colonel
Gardiner
appointed
Comman-
dant.

Major H. P. Close was appointed to officiate as Commandant, 4th Punjab Infantry (G. G. O. No. 606 of 1874), and the following appointments were made to fill the vacancy :—

Major Close
appointed to
officiate as
Comman-
dant, 4th
Punjab
Infantry.

Captain J. M. Sym, Quartermaster, to officiate as 2nd. in-Command.

Captain Sym.

Captain W. E. Gowan, Officiating 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster.

Captain
Gowan.

Sickness. There were a few cases of small-pox during the autumn, of which two men died; otherwise there was not much sickness, and the mortality was not great.

Regiment inspected. The regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Keyes on the 20th of April.

1875. Captain W. E. Gowan, Officiating Quartermaster, reported his departure on furlough on the 9th February, and was struck off the strength of the regiment on the 29th November.

Captain Unwin. Captain W. H. Unwin, 1st Wing Subaltern, was appointed by G. G. O. No. 372 to officiate as 2nd-in-Command during the period Major Close may officiate as Commandant, 4th Punjab Infantry, or until further orders.

Lieutenant C. F. Powell. Lieutenant C. F. Powell was appointed by G. G. O. No. 566 to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern, and joined the regiment on the 17th July.

Regiment inspected. The regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Keyes on the 24th November in camp at Sherwán.

1876. Major Close was appointed Commandant of the 4th Punjab Infantry by G. G. O. No. 1036, dated 2nd October.

Major FitzHugh. Major FitzHugh was appointed 2nd-in-Command of the regiment by G. G. O. No. 1036, dated 2nd October.

1877. In March the regiment was warned to be in readiness for service, but was not called out.

Regiment warned for service, but not called out.
Blockade of the Jowaki Afridis. On the 10th of October the right half battalion marched for Lalcha Talao to assist in blockading the Jowaki Afridis, and on the 9th of November formed part of No. 3 column in the attack on Kashkto Banda and Paiah, on which occasion a sepoy

was wounded. On the 14th November it moved with the remainder of the force to Shindih, and was encamped for two months in the open, suffering much from exposure in an unusually wet season, which the men bore with much cheerfulness. It took part in all the affairs against the Jowákís and remained at Shindih till the Field Force was broken up.

The casualties during the expedition were 1 Subadar and 3 sepoys wounded.

The regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Keyes, Regiment inspected.
C.B., on the 18th April.

Lieutenant A. R. Martin, Her Majesty's 34th Regiment, Lieutenant A. R. Martin.
was appointed a probationer to the regiment by G. G. O. No. 322, dated 2nd April 1877.

Lieutenant C. Chenevix Trench, Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, Lieutenant C. Chenevix Trench.
was appointed a probationer to the regiment by G. G. O. No. 989, dated 9th November 1877.

The right half battalion returned from service against the Jowákís on the 18th March 1878. 1878.
Right half
battalion
returns from
service.

The regiment was inspected by Major-General F. Roberts Regiment inspected.
on the 20th May.

~~~~~

*Farewell Order by Colonel P. F. Gardiner, Commandant.*

In taking leave of the regiment Colonel Gardiner desires to thank the officers for the able support they have at all times afforded him in maintaining the same excellent state of discipline that existed when he assumed command. He desires also to thank the Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men for the good spirit they have always shown in the performance of their duty whilst under his command. He specially thanks all ranks who served under him in the late Jowáki Expedition for the great assistance they afforded him on all occasions. He takes this opportunity of placing on record his high sense of their gallant

Farewell  
Order by  
Colonel P.F.  
Gardiner.

bearing in action and their soldier-like behaviour when undergoing great hardships. Colonel Gardiner will ever remember the happy time he has spent with the 5th Goorkhas, and will always take a deep interest in the welfare of all belonging to it.

Major A. FitzHugh assumes command of the regiment.

Major A. FitzHugh assumed command of the regiment on 29th September 1878 from Colonel P. F. Gardiner, who relinquished it on attaining Colonel's allowances.

Regiment marches for Kohat.

The regiment marched for Kohát on 2nd October 1878. The following officers were present with the regiment :—

Major A. FitzHugh, Commandant.

„ Unwin.

Captain Cook.

„ Powell.

Lieut. Trench.

Dr. Farrell.

Lieutenant Martin joined a few days afterwards.

Captain Battye, being about to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, remained behind at Abbottabad.

The regiment reached Kohát on 15th October 1878.

The regiment marched for Thull on 2nd October 1878, having sent back their heavy baggage to Abbottabad, and arrived at Thull on 23rd October 1878.

A strong recruiting party was detached from Kohát to the Gorakhpur district.

During the time the regiment remained in camp at Thull it suffered considerably from fever of a mild type.

On 14th November sepoy Runbir Thapa was murdered by the Wazírís whilst fishing on the right bank of the Kurrum.



Major Unwin returned from Thull to Abbottabad, as he was suffering from sunstroke. He took charge of the Dépôt.

Captain Cook officiated as 2nd-in-Command in his place.

Lieutenant Lucas joined the regiment on 23rd November 1878.

The regiment marched from Thull towards Kurrum, and arrived at the fort in Kurrum valley on the evening of 28th November, and fell in at 3 A.M. the following morning with the remainder of the troops to march towards the Peiwar Kotal, on the Kurrum side of which the enemy were said to be posted with some guns. About 2 P.M. the regiment formed in order for attack, and after an advance of about six miles without opposition halted about two miles from the top of the Kotal and began to pitch camp. However, it soon became apparent that the spot selected for the camp was under the fire of the enemy's guns, and it was therefore withdrawn about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles further back. The regiment was the last to retire, and during the retirement lost one man dangerously wounded.

On 30th and 31st December the regiment halted and rested. This rest was much required, as the march from Thull to the foot of the Peiwar had been most trying to all ranks.

On the night of 1st December the regiment fell in at 10 P.M. as part of the force told off to attack the Spingawái Kotal, 3 miles to the left of the Peiwar Kotal. The march was a very long and tiring one, and lasted the whole night. At starting the regiment was following the 29th Native Infantry, but  during the march, the 5th Goorkhas took their place at the head of the column. Just at the very earliest dawn the foot of the Spingawái Kotal was reached and two shots were fired by the enemy's pickets. The leading companies were formed up at once and the enemy's position was stormed without delay or hesitation, led by Captain Cook and the

Commanding Officer. The enemy fled, and were pursued to the right front by a large proportion of the regiment. The light was so uncertain, day having hardly broken and the trees being very thick, that it was hard to distinguish friend from foe. Captain Cook found himself confronted by a considerable number of the enemy who were attempting to save one of their guns. He collected a few men and charged the party of the enemy, who fled, leaving many dead on the field. During this operation Captain Cook saved the life of Major Galbraith, Assistant Adjutant-General, by engaging and throwing down an Afghan soldier who was in the act of shooting at Major Galbraith. Captain Cook was recommended for the Victoria Cross for this act of gallantry.

The regiment lost on this occasion—

|         |     |     |   |                            |
|---------|-----|-----|---|----------------------------|
| Killed  | ... | ... | 2 | Rank and File.             |
| Wounded | ... | ... | 2 | Non-Commissioned Officers, |
|         |     |     |   | { 1 Havildár,              |
|         |     |     |   | { 1 Bugler, and            |
|         |     |     |   | { 14 Rank and File.        |

The regiment assembled again as soon as possible, and the enemy having been entirely routed, went on with the 72nd Highlanders towards the Peiwar Kotal. On arriving at a hill, since known as Pic-nic Hill, the head of the column was found to be checked, and the troops remained there for a great part of the day engaged with the enemy. In the afternoon the regiment formed part of the column ordered to threaten the enemy's rear. No opposition was encountered during this movement, and the regiment bivouacked for the night in the rear of the Peiwar Kotal. The cold was intense, but fortunately wood was plentiful. On the following morning the regiment fell in at daylight, as they supposed, to attack the Peiwar Kotal; but it was soon known that the enemy had fled, leaving all their guns,

camp, &c., behind them. The next few days were passed in marching to the Shutrgardan *via* Ali Khel, and returning to the latter place. The thermometer on Shutrgardan went down to 27 degrees below freezing point.

Extract of despatch by Sir F. Roberts, G. G. O. No. 1226, dated 31st December 1878 :—

*Para. 21.*—At this moment two shots from the enemy's look-out sentries alarmed his picket on the Kotal. The advance party of 5th Goorkhas immediately formed up from column of fours into a company line, and led by Major FitzHugh and Captain Cook rushed straight at a barricade which now became apparent about 50 yards in their front. The remainder of the regiment extended and swarmed round the flanks of the obstacle which was carried in very brilliant style.

On the morning of 13th December 1878 the regiment fell in at 2 A.M. as rear guard to the whole force, marching from Sapri to Kiraiyah. The top of the Sapri Pass was reached without any occurrence of any moment, the Jirga and people of Sapri often meeting us and passing us on the road fully armed, but apparently without any hostile intentions. On reaching the top of the pass firing was heard towards Kiraiyah, and it was reported that an officer had been wounded. The Officer Commanding with two companies went as quickly as possible towards the spot, leaving the remainder of the regiment under Captain Cook to protect the rear. About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles down the defile Captain Goad of the Transport was found lying in a doolie very severely wounded, and with him several men of the 72nd Highlanders, doolie-bearers and other camp-followers. The arrival of the two companies enabled these to move forward, and they were escorted almost to the end of the defile. Occasional shots were fired from the hills during this time. When Captain Goad's party had been placed in comparative safety Major FitzHugh returned up

the nullah with a few men of his own regiment and some Chukmánis supposed to be friendly, and rejoined the remainder of the regiment under Captain Cook. This officer had conducted the retirement most skilfully, but had suffered some loss in doing so ; Captain Powell was badly wounded, and several men had been killed or wounded. The regiment continued the retirement, and succeeded in clearing the defile before dark. No baggage was lost. The enemy kept up a desultory fire, and at one spot near the end of the pass inflicted some further loss. Our loss during the day was Captain Powell dangerously wounded, three men killed, and eleven wounded. The greatest credit was due to Captain Cook for his skilful command of the rear guard.

Hospital Assistant Shankar Dáss behaved very well on this occasion.

The following copy of Division Orders and extracts from despatches will show how much the behaviour of the regiment on this occasion was appreciated by the General Commanding :—

*Extract of despatch dated 18th December 1878.*

*Para. 17.*—The conduct and steady behaviour of the 5th Goorkhas on this occasion merit my warmest commendations. For nearly 5 hours this regiment maintained a rear-guard fight over most difficult ground with a bold and active enemy thoroughly acquainted with the locality, and so successfully was this duty performed that not a single baggage animal or load was lost. It is therefore my pleasure and my duty to bring the gallant conduct of this fine regiment once more to the special notice of His Excellency and the Government of India.

*Para. 18.*—The British officers present with the corps on this occasion were Major A. FitzHugh, Commanding Captain J. Cook, Captain C. F. Powell, Lieutenant A. R. Martin, Lieutenant C. C. St. E. Lucas and Surgeon-Major G. Farrell. All these officers set an excellent example to their men, and were, Major FitzHugh reports, ably seconded by the Native Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers.

*Para. 19.*—But the 5th Goorkhas did not perform their duty without sustaining severe loss. Captain Powell, who was most forward and gallant in the fight, was very severely wounded, and three Goorkha sepoy were killed and 11 wounded, of whom one has since died. The whole force mourns the loss of these brave men.

The regiment passed the winter at Kurrum, occupying the lower fort. 1879.

A detachment of 200 men went on one occasion to the Peiwar Kotal to support Brigadier-General Thelwall, c.B., and a similar party joined General Roberts in Khost during January. Neither of these parties were engaged with the enemy.

Nothing else occurred of any moment until the 1st April when the regiment marched to Ali Khel, where it remained all summer.

The Victoria Cross was presented to Captain J. Cook on the 24th May 1879. Victoria Cross, Captain J. Cook.

In G. G. O. No. 89, dated 24th January, the following Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men were admitted to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in action :— Order of Merit.

| Corps.                | Rank and names.             | Acts of gallantry.                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5TH GOORKHA REGIMENT. | Subadár Ragobir, Nagarkoti. | Conspicuous gallantry in action at the attack on the Spingawái Kotal on the 2nd December 1878, in leading his company with great determination, though wounded.                                                                  |
|                       | Havildár Parsu, Khattri.    | Conspicuous gallantry in the operations on the Peiwar Kotal on the 2nd December 1878, when he protected the life of Major FitzHugh, and again on the 13th December 1878 in defending the baggage attacked in the Mangiar defile. |

| Corps.                | Rank and names.                                                                                                      | Acts of gallantry.                                                                                                                             |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5TH GOORKHA REGIMENT. | Havildár Jagat Singh<br>Rána.<br>Sepoy Hastbir Khattír.<br>Sepoy Kishenbir, Na-<br>garkoti.<br>Bugler Surbir, Damai. | Conspicuous gallantry in checking the advance of the enemy in action at the Mangiar Pass on the 13th December 1878.                            |
|                       | Naick Wazir Singh<br>Adikari.                                                                                        | Conspicuous gallantry in leading the charge at the storming of the Spingawai Kotal on the 2nd December 1878.                                   |
|                       | Sepoy Manráj Pun.                                                                                                    | Conspicuous gallantry in being the first to enter the breastwork of the enemy at the storming of the Spingawai Kotal on the 2nd December 1878. |

and in G. G. O. No. 365 of 1st May 1879, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Shankar Dáss, attached to the 5th Goorkha Regiment, was admitted to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry on the 13th December 1878, when the regiment was attacked in the Sapri defile.

**Furlough  
opened.**

The treaty of Gundamuk having been concluded, leave was opened to men and officers. About 50 availed themselves of this.

**Escort to  
Major  
Cavagnari.**

In the end of July the regiment formed part of the escort to Major Cavagnari's mission as far as the Shutrgardan.

**Order of  
British  
India.**

In G. G. O. No. 735, dated 1st August, Subadár-Major Bhagiram Goorung was appointed a member of the 2nd Class of the Order of British India with effect from the 25th of March 1878.

**Massacre at  
Kabul.**

On the 4th September the news of the massacre of the British Envoy and suite reached Ali Khel, and on the 8th the regiment marched for the Shutrgardan, which position it

occupied on the 11th. On the 23rd it moved down to Kushi, and the 2nd Brigade under Brigadier-General Baker, C.B., was there formed.

The Brigade advanced from Kushi on the 1st October and reached Charásia on the 5th.

On the morning of the 6th October the enemy were seen in considerable numbers on the hills in front of Charásia, covering the advances to the city of Kabul. Their left rested on the Sung-i-Nawishta Pass, and their right on the direct road from Charásia to the western side of the city. The regiment formed part of the Brigade ordered to attack the enemy's left. Only half the regiment was available, one wing of it under Major Sym having been ordered back to Záhídadab with carriage to bring up the 1st Brigade.

Battle of  
Charasia.

Captain Cook distinguished himself by his conduct of the attack on the left, and Lieutenant Chenevix Trench was brought to the notice of the Commanding Officer for his gallant behaviour on the occasion. The Commanding Officer, Major FitzHugh, and the Adjutant, Lieutenant Martin, were closely engaged with the enemy in the front.

The occurrences are best described by the following extract from despatches:—

*Extract from despatch of General Sir F. Roberts after the battle of Charásia, dated Bala Hissar, Kabul, 20th October 1879.*

**Para. 18.**—General Baker now moved forward his force. One company of the 72nd Highlanders under Captain Hunt extended to crown the heights on the left, and speedily became engaged. The main body of the regiment attacked the enemy in front, their advance being well covered by two guns of the Mountain Battery. Owing, however, to the obstinate resistance of the enemy and the extremely difficult nature of the ground on the left flank, the advance was somewhat checked. The company of the 72nd was therefore reinforced by two companies of the 5th Goorkhas under Captain Cook, V.C.; whilst two more companies of the

regiment, commanded by Major FitzHugh, and 200 men of the 5th Punjab Infantry under Captain Hall were pushed forward to strengthen the front attack.

*Para. 19.*—As it had now become evident to the enemy that the real attack was being directed against their right and their troops were seen moving in hot haste in the latter direction, it became imperative to carry their position before it could be further reinforced. At 2 P.M., after two hours' fighting, the ridge on the position was seized and the retreating enemy exposed to a cross-fire, which inflicted very heavy loss. The general advance was now sounded, and the first position gallantly carried by the 72nd Highlanders, 5th Goorkhas and 5th Punjab Infantry.

The enemy fought well to the last and charged close up to the 5th Goorkhas, who, however, commanded by Major FitzHugh, repulsed them with heavy loss. In this affair Lieutenant and Adjutant Martin was very forward.

*Para. 23.*—Brigadier-General Baker, C.B., desires, &c., &c., &c.

\* \* \* \*

Major FitzHugh, 5th Goorkhas.

\* \* \* \*

In this action 1 Havildár and 3 sepoy were killed and several men wounded.

Occupation  
of Kabul.

On the 7th October the right half battalion under Major Sym rejoined head-quarters on the heights above the Sung-i-Nawishta Pass. On the 8th of October Major Sym and Lieutenant Martin, with two companies and two guns No. 2 Mountain Battery under Captain Swinley, proceeded along the heights to join Brigadier-General Baker on the Shahr Darwáza hill, where they bivouacked for the night. On the following day the rest of the regiment under Major FitzHugh arrived and remained there until the 12th, when the regiment was ordered to occupy the Bala Hissar, leaving 100 men and two guns under Major Sym on the Shahr Darwáza hill.



On the 16th October a terrific explosion took place in the Bala Hissar causing the death of Subadár-Major Bhageeram Goorung Bahádur, 5 Havildárs, 1 Naick and 5 sepoy. Explosion in the Bala Hissar.

The following Regimental Order was published by the Commanding Officer on the occasion :—

*No. 491, dated 18th October 1879.*

The Officer Commanding regrets to have to announce to the regiment the death of Subadár-Major Bhageeram Goorung Bahádur, who was killed on the 16th instant by the explosion which took place in the Bala Hissar on that day. Subadár-Major Bhageeram Goorung had served the British Government with zeal and fidelity for upwards of 30 years and had served in ten different engagements and expeditions with honor, and he had lately been raised to the rank of Bahádur in recognition of his long and faithful service. He will be regretted by all ranks, and by none more so than by the British officers of the regiment. Complimentary Order. Subadar-Major Bhageeran Goorung.

The Officer Commanding trusts that his successful career will be an incentive to all, as he rose from being a sepoy to the rank which he held at his death, and that his memory will be duly cherished in the regiment.

On the 17th October the regiment marched to the Sherpur Cantonment and encamped there. On the 19th the detachment under Major Sym rejoined, and the regiment commenced building barracks, which were ready for occupation by the 20th December.

On the 8th December the regiment marched with a force under Brigadier-General Macpherson, C.B., V.C., to Killa Aufshan, and on the 10th the Brigade attacked a large body of Kohistánis under Mír Butcha on the Soorkh Kotal near the village of Mír Karez and completely dispersed them. Action of Mír Karez.

In this action Major FitzHugh and one sepoy were slightly wounded. The Brigade encamped that night at Mír Karez, and the following morning returned to the Chardeh

valley to encounter another force under Mahomed Ján, but did not come to close quarters with it. Captain Cook was left with two companies as part of the baggage guard, and had to fight his way back to Sherpur. He brought everything in safely, but was himself knocked over by a stone whilst driving the enemy off a hill, and he had 1 sepoy killed and 2 wounded.

The regiment reached Sherpur at midnight on the 11th, and started again at daylight on the 12th under Major Sym—the Medical Officer considering that Major FitzHugh's wound was too serious to permit of his accompanying it—with orders to join General Macpherson at Deh Mohzung.

Immediately on arrival two companies under Lieutenant Chenevix Trench were detached as escort with two guns, No. 1 Mountain Battery, at Baber's Tomb, and the remainder of the regiment proceeded to the top of the Shahr Darwáza hill to join Lieutenant-Colonel Money of the 3rd Sikhs, who had orders to capture the Takht-i-Shah hill, on which the enemy were strongly posted.

Attack on  
the Takht-i-  
Shah hill.

The regiment formed the fighting line in this attack, supported by the 3rd Sikhs and 100 of the 72nd Highlanders, but owing to the strength of the position, the total absence of all cover, and the narrowness of the spur up which the advance was made, it was found impossible to get within 500 yards of the summit. In this attack 1 sepoy was killed, and Captain J. Cook, v.c., 1 Havildár and 5 sepoys were wounded.

The regiment bivouacked on the night of the 12th in the position it had gained, and on the following morning General Baker's Brigade having attacked from the south-east, the enemy were driven off and the summit occupied. General Baker's Brigade then withdrew, and soon after orders were received for the return of the 3rd Sikhs and 72nd Highlanders to the Shahr Darwáza hill, the 5th Goorkhas being left to hold the Takht-i-

Shah. During the night the enemy attacked this position in considerable strength, but without much determination, and no casualties on our side occurred.

On the morning of the 14th the enemy were found to have disappeared, but they soon began to collect again in large numbers. About 2 P.M. orders were received to evacuate the position, and the regiment rejoined Brigadier-General Macpherson on the Shahr Darwāza, covered by the fire from that hill. After a short rest the whole force returned to Sherpur by the Deh Mohzung gorge, and in passing through it the regiment was subjected to a very heavy fire from the Asmai Koh by which Subadār Rughobir Nagarkoti and 2 sepoy were killed and 2 wounded. From the morning of the 11th to the night of the 14th few of the men had had any food, and for the last two days they had no water.

Retirement  
to Sherpur  
Cantonment.

Immediately on its arrival in Sherpur Cantonments the regiment had to turn out and dig a breastwork along the top of the Bemaru hill behind its camp, and until the 24th the men had to occupy the breastwork all night; but no attack was made by the enemy on this side.

The regiment now went into the barracks they had built.

On the 19th December Major J. Cook, v.c., died from the effects of the wound received by him on the 12th idem, and the following Division Order was issued by Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., v.c., on the occasion :—

Death of  
Major J.  
Cook, V.C.

*No. 2148, dated Camp Sherpur, 21st December 1879.*

It is with deep regret the Lieutenant-General announces to the Kabul Field Force the death from a wound received in action on the 12th December of Major John Cook, v.c., 5th Goorkhas.

2. While yet a young officer, Major Cook served at Ambela in 1863, where he distinguished himself, and in the Black Mountain campaign in 1868. Joining the Kurram Field Force on its formation,

Major Cook was present at the capture of the Peiwar Kotal, his conduct on that occasion earning for him the admiration of the whole force and the Victoria Cross; whilst in the action in the Monghyr Pass he again brought himself prominently to notice by his cool and gallant bearing. In the capture of the heights at Sung-i-Nawishta Major Cook again distinguished himself, and in the attack of the Takht-i-Shah peak on the 12th December he ended a noble career in a manner worthy of even his great name for bravery.

3. By Major Cook's death Her Majesty has lost the services of an officer who would, had he been spared, have risen to the highest honors of his profession, and Sir F. Roberts feels sure the whole Kabul Field Force will share in the pain his loss has occasioned him.

The following extracts from G. G. O. have reference to the occurrences from the 8th to the 24th December. G. G. O. No. 137, dated 5th March 1880.

Copy of a letter from the Assistant Adjutant-General in India to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, No. 1626, dated 9th February 1880.

*Para. 6.*—His Excellency deplores in common with the whole service the loss of so many gallant officers and men, British and Native, among whom the following appear to have been most prominent:—

Major J. Cook, v.c., 5th Goorkhas.

\* \* \* \*

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., v.c., to the Assistant Adjutant-General in India, No. 1027, dated 23rd January 1880.

*Para. 49.*— \* \* \* \*

The position of the enemy was enormously strong, but by 11-30 A.M. the 92nd Highlanders and Guides had reached the summit, where they were met by some of the 72nd Highlanders, 3rd Sikhs and 5th Goorkhas under the command of Major J. M. Sym, 5th Goorkhas, who had arrived there a few minutes before \* \* \*

*Para. 65.*—I am much indebted to Brigadier-General Macpherson,

C.B., v.c., for the good service he has performed throughout the campaign, and to the following officers whose conduct the Brigadier-General particularly brings to notice:—

\* \* \* \*

Lieutenant-Colonel A. FitzHugh, Commanding 5th Goorkhas.

Major J. M. Sym of the 5th Goorkhas.

Para. 88.— \* \* \* \*

Besides the deaths of——I regret very deeply to have to record on the 19th instant that of Major John Cook, v.c., 5th Goorkhas, from the effects of a wound received on the 12th, whilst bravely leading his men to the assault of the Takht-i-Shah. By Major Cook's death Her Majesty has lost the services of a most distinguished and gallant officer, and the Kabul Field Force a comrade whom one and all honored and admired.

Para. 93.— \* \* \* \*

The following officers one and all deserve my thanks for their good service:—

\* \* \* \*

Lieutenant-Colonel A. FitzHugh, 5th Goorkhas.

\* \* \* \*

On the 16th of January the following extract from G. G. O. was published:—

1880.  
Honors and  
Rewards.

No. 1242 of 1879.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the following promotions being conferred upon the undermentioned officers in recognition of their services during the late campaign of 1878-79, dated 22nd November 1879:—

*Brevet.*

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—

\* \* \* \*

Major Alfred FitzHugh, B.S.C.

\* \* \* \*

To be Majors—

Captain John Cook, v.c., B.S.C.

\* \* \* \*

Order of  
Merit.

In G. G. O. No. 1260 of 1879 His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in and admissions to the Order of Merit :—

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazára Goorkha Battalion).

*To the 2nd Class.*

Sepoy Kishenbir, Nagarkoti.

*To the 3rd Class.*

Subadár Hurri Dewa, Jaicie.

for conspicuous gallantry in action at Charásia on the 6th October 1879.

From the 1st January to the 8th May the regiment remained in the Sherpur Cantonments, and was chiefly employed in demolishing forts and villages and walls within range of the defences.

One or two cases of small-pox, and a large number of cases of mumps occurred during this period, otherwise the health of the regiment was very good.

Order of  
Merit.

In G. G. O. No. 251, dated 23rd April 1880, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Order of Merit :—

*From the 2nd to the 1st Class.*

No. 1212, Naick Kishenbir, Nagarkoti, 5th Goorkha Regiment for conspicuous gallantry in action at Kabul on the 12th December 1879.

G. G. O. No. 252.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission of the undermentioned Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit :—

\* \* \* \*

No. 593, Havildár Kurrum Singh, Negi, }  
No. 1771, Sepoy Dummur Singh, Bogti, } 5th Goorkhas,

for conspicuous gallantry in action at Kabul on the 12th December 1879.

On the 8th May the regiment proceeded with a force under Brigadier-General Baker, c.B., into the Logar Valley, and marching round by the Tungi Wardak, Maidan and Rustum Khel returned to cantonments on the 15th of June. No opposition was anywhere met with.

On the 8th August the regiment marched with a force under Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, g.C.B., v.C., towards Kandahar. The regiment formed part of the 2nd Brigade under Brigadier-General T. D. Baker, c.B., and proceeding by the Logar Valley and Tungi Wardak reached Ghazni on the 15th, Khelat-i-Ghilzai on the 23rd, and Kandahar on the 31st August, total distance 320 miles. A halt of one day was made at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and another at Robát.

March to  
Kandahar.

On the 1st of September the Division attacked the Afghan army under Sirdar Muhammad Ayub Khan and completely routed it, capturing his camp and 32 guns.

Battle of  
Kandahar.

In this attack the regiment was in support of the 72nd Highlanders, and was in consequence not closely engaged with the enemy. The casualties were 1 sepoy and 2 camp-followers killed, and 2 sepoys wounded.

In Lieutenant-General Sir F. Roberts' letter No. 88, dated 26th September 1880, to the Adjutant-General in India, published in G. G. O. No. 582, dated 12th October 1880, the following officers were mentioned for good service (pages 333-5) :—

Brigadier-General T. D. Baker would wish to mention specially the names of the following officers :—

\* \* \* \*

Lieutenant-Colonel A. FitzHugh, Commanding 5th Goorkhas.

\* \* \* \*

I trust I may be permitted here to record my opinion of the excellent services performed by the following Regimental Officers who have been with me throughout all, or the greater part of, the campaign in Afghanistan, and are still serving under my command :—

\* \* \* \* \*

*5th Goorkhas.*

Major J. M. Sym.

Lieutenant A. R. Martin.

Captain E. Molloy.

„ C. C. Chenevix Trench.

Lieutenant C. C. St. E. Lucas.

**Kandahar to  
Quetta.**

The regiment left Kandahar with the 2nd Brigade for Quetta on the 15th September.

On arriving at Chaman on the 20th, orders were received for the Brigade to proceed without tents and as lightly as possible into the Atchakzai hills to punish that tribe for an attack made by it on the Khojak during the disturbances near Kandahar. Three days were spent in this operation, and several thousand sheep and cattle were captured.

The Brigade reached Quetta on the 28th September, and was broken up.

**Sibi.**

On the 30th the regiment marched *viâ* the Bolan Pass with the Derajat Mountain Battery for Sibi, arriving there on the 8th October.

**Complimen-  
tary order.**

The following complimentary order was published by Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, G.C.B., V.C., on the breaking up of the force under his command :—

*F. F. O. No. 229, dated Camp Quetta, 2nd October 1880.*

|                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers.<br/>72nd Highlanders.<br/>92nd Highlanders.<br/>3rd Sikh Infantry.<br/>5th Goorkhas.<br/>No. 2 Mountain Battery.</p> | <p>marginally noted to leave his command without bidding them an especial farewell, as having formed part of the original Kabul Field Force.</p> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Sir Frederick Roberts begs to thank these corps for the excellent service they have rendered during the campaign.

No troops could have behaved better either before the enemy or in quarters. Of their gallant conduct in action, the British nation may well be proud, as proud as their Commander is of having been associated with them.



The Lieutenant-General desires to acknowledge most cordially the assistance he has received from Officers (Native as well as British), Non-Commissioned Officers and men, and to convey to one and all his best wishes for their future welfare.

Major-General J. Ross, C.B., also issued the following Division Order on the same occasion :—

*No. 251, dated Camp Killa Abdulla, 4th October 1880.*

Orders having been received for the Infantry Division, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, to be broken up, Major-General Ross wishes to return his hearty thanks to the General Officers Commanding Brigades, Divisional Staff, Officers Commanding Corps, and Heads of Departments for the assistance and support they have invariably afforded him.

The troops, whom it has been the Major-General's good fortune to command, have long been celebrated for their discipline and gallantry, and these qualities have never been more prominently exhibited than in the arduous marches from Kabul and in the victory which crowned their labors.

His association with the Kabul-Kandahar Force will always be looked upon by the Major-General with feelings of great pleasure, and his regret in bidding them farewell is only lessened by the knowledge that the troops composing it are returning to their homes after long and arduous service to enjoy the rest and repose they have so well earned.

On arrival at Sibi on the 8th October the regiment was attached to a brigade under Brigadier-General C. M. MacGregor, C.B., ordered to proceed into the Murri country to exact reparation for damage done by that tribe to the Harnai line of railway.

**Murri Expedition.**

The force left Sibi on the 11th October, and reached Qwat Mundai on the 15th, Thull Chotiali on the 22nd, Mohmund on the 3rd November, Kahun 6th, and Rajanpore on the 16th November.

No opposition was anywhere met with, but the march proved a very trying one in consequence of insufficient tent accommodation, bad water, bad roads, and the extreme difficulty of the country.

The Sembhar Pass took 32 hours to cross, during which time the men had only what cooked food they carried, and only at one place in the pass was there a little brackish water.

The regiment left Sibi without a single sick man, and when it reached Rajanpore 60 were being carried in doolies or dandies and on spare baggage animals, suffering principally from diarrhœa and dysentery, the effects of which lasted a long time.

On arrival at Rajanpore the Brigade was broken up. On the 21st November the regiment marched *viâ* Mithankote to Khanpore, arriving at the latter place on the 24th, and starting the same afternoon by rail reached Râwalpindi on the 27th November, and Abbott-abad on the 7th December.

1881.  
Subadar-Ma-  
jor Balbha-  
dar Negi ap-  
pointed Aide-  
de-Camp to  
Viceroy.

In G. G. O. No. 702, dated 31st December 1880, Subadâr-Major Balbhadar Negi was appointed an Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in recognition of the services of the regiment during the late Afghan Campaign.

In G. G. O. No. 253, dated 6th May 1881, the following extracts from the *London Gazette* were published :—

*" London Gazette " supplement, dated 1st March 1881.*

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give the following promotions in and appointments to the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath :—

\* \* \*

*To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the 3rd Class or Companions of the said Most Hon'ble Order.*

\* \* \*

Lt.-Colonel  
FitzHugh  
appointed  
C. B.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred FitzHugh, Bengal Staff Corps.

\* \* \*

**Brevets.**

Major J. M.  
Sym, Cap-  
tain E. Mol-  
loy.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the following promotions being conferred upon the undermentioned officers in

recognition of their services during the late Afghan campaigns, &c., dated 2nd March 1881:—

## BREVET.

*To be Lieutenant-Colonels—*

\*                      \*                      \*

Major John Munro Sym, Bengal Staff Corps.

\*                      \*                      \*

*To be Majors—*

\*                      \*                      \*

Captain Edward Molloy, Bengal Staff Corps.

*G. G. O. No. 418, dated 29th July 1881.*

## HONORARY DISTINCTIONS.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council announces Honorary distinctions.  
that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to permit the following corps to bear upon their standards, colors or appointments the words specified below in commemoration of their gallant conduct during the recent campaigns in Afghanistan:—

\*                      \*                      \*

5th Goorkha Regiment ... { Peiwar Kotal, Charasia.  
Kabul 1879. Kandahar 1880.  
Afghanistan 1878-80.

\*                      \*                      \*

*G. G. O. No. 494, dated 9th September 1881.*

## PERSONAL STAFF.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff:— Surgeon-Major G. Farrell appointed to Viceroy's Staff.

*To be Honorary Surgeons—*

\*                      \*                      \*

Surgeon-Major G. Farrell, Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment.

\*                      \*                      \*

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. FitzHugh to 1882.  
be Lieutenant-Colonel in Bengal Staff Corps from 7th December 1881.—P. G. O. No. 171 of 1882.

Lieutenant A. Barrett posted permanently to the regiment.—G. G. O. No. 410, dated 28th July 1882.

Organization of the regiment.—G. G. O. No. 594 of 1882.

All Native ranks 912. The extra 25 men formerly allowed *not* to be recruited for the future. Bengal Army Regulations will be corrected.

1883.  
Order of  
British India

Subadár-Major Ram Singh admitted to the Order of British India with title of "Bahadur."—G. G. O. No. 365 of 1883.

Subadár Balbhadar Negi, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, admitted to the Order of British India with title of "Bahadur."—G. G. O. No. 565 of 1883.

Regiment  
inspected.

The regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General T. G. Kennedy, C B., on the 6th April 1883.

1884.  
Disturb-  
ances in  
Agor.

In consequence of the unsettled state of the Agror border the strength of the Ughi outpost was increased in the beginning of May to 300 rifles, but in the beginning of June this was again reduced to 100 rifles.

Raids on a small scale continued to take place throughout the hot weather, although the Ughi garrison had no opportunity of coming in contact with the enemy.

In the beginning of September a detachment of 100 rifles of the regiment marched to relieve one of similar strength belonging to the 2nd Sikhs, and this time was chosen by sections of the Chagarzais, Akazais, &c., to make a raid in considerable force on the villages of Dilbori and Gania.

On information having been received of the collection of the tribesmen, Lieutenant A. A. Barrett was sent out to take command of both detachments, and on the morning of the 13th September an opportunity of attacking them occurred, which Lieutenant Barrett most ably took advantage of.

Lieutenant  
Barrett's  
attack.

Leaving the Ughi post at 5 A.M. with 75 rifles of the 2nd Sikhs and 75 rifles of the 5th Goorkhas, he arrived at the village of Gania about 7-30 A.M., and found the enemy, estimated at about 2,000, strongly posted on the ridge above Dilbori and on the

various spurs leading down from it to the villages of Gania and Shahtut.

Leaving 30 rifles in the village as a reserve, and detaching 25 rifles of the Police under Deputy Inspector Rahmatullah Khan to a hamlet about 300 yards to his left front to hold in check some Akazais on a ridge near Shahtut, Lieutenant Barrett, with the remainder of his force, advanced up the spur behind the village and opened fire on the enemy, who immediately began to retire. This movement was aided by the levies of the Khan of Agror, who advanced from Dilbori up the spur leading to Khúngully.

The enemy were driven successively from each position they occupied, and by 11 o'clock A.M. they had entirely disappeared.

There were no casualties on our side, but the loss of the enemy was estimated at about 25 killed and wounded, though only two or three dead bodies were left behind.

Lieutenant Barrett's report on the above affair was endorsed by the Brigadier-General Commanding in the following terms :—

Brigadier-General's  
remarks.

I consider Lieutenant Barrett's spirited conduct of the affair reported testifies highly to his judgment and skill in what must have appeared, until closed with a serious difficulty, owing to his small detachment being so outnumbered by the enemy.

I have conveyed to Lieutenant Barrett the Lieutenant-Governor's congratulations on his success as telegraphed to me by His Honor's Private Secretary, and I now solicit for him the acknowledgment of his good services by the Government.

In a memo. No. 441C., dated Simla, 2nd October 1884, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Military Department, to the Brigadier-General Commanding Punjab Frontier Force, forwarding a copy of No. 439C., dated 2nd October, to the

Lieutenant-Governor's  
remarks.

Government of India, Military Department, the following paragraph occurs :—

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor considers Lieutenant Barrett displayed skill and judgment in his well-conceived and executed attack on a numerically very superior enemy with every advantage of ground and position in their favor, and that the affair was very creditable to the troops engaged.

Lieutenant-Colonel Unwin's retirement from the service.

In G. G. O. No. 461, dated 22nd August, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Unwin, 2nd-in-Command, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 1st August.

Promotions vice Lieutenant-Colonel Unwin.

In G. G. O. No. 490, dated 12th September, the following promotions are made, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Unwin, retired:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Sym to be 2nd-in-Command.

Major E. Molloy to be Wing Commander.

Lieutenant Fayrer.

In G. G. O. No. 541, dated 10th October, Lieutenant J. O. S. Fayrer is appointed Wing Officer.

Lieutenant Smart.

In G. G. O. No. 603, dated 14th November, Lieutenant E. deS. Smart is appointed Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

1885.

Egyptian Survey.

Under telegraphic instructions from the Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Frontier Force, the undermentioned men started from Abbottabad on the 29th February on service to join the Survey Department in Egypt :—

No. 1934, Havildár Kanak Sing, Thápa.

„ 2143, Sepoy Karbir Rána.

Lieutenant J. M. Stewart.

In P. G. O. No. 90, dated 20th February, Lieutenant J. M. Stewart is appointed Officiating Wing Officer on probation, *vice* Lieutenant J. O. S. Fayrer on furlough.

Camp Rawalpindi.

In accordance with Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Frontier Force's memo. No. 301C. of the 7th March, the regiment (7 British officers, 12 Native officers and 690 rank and file) marched from Abbottabad on the 20th March for Rawalpindi to join the camp formed for the reception of the Amír of

Kabul. It remained there until the 9th April, reaching Abbottabad again on the 14th idem.

Surgeon J. W. Rodgers, temporarily attached to the regiment by Brigade Order No. 71, dated 30th March, joined 3rd April.

Surgeon J.  
W. Rodgers.

In Military letter No. 870E., dated 17th April 1885, the Government of India direct that the summer and field service uniform of the regiment be changed to kháki, and that the wearing of black trousers be discontinued.

Summer  
uniform.

*Copy of India Army Circular, Clause 133, dated 30th September 1885.*

Free passage  
by rail sanc-  
tioned to  
furlough  
men.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant free conveyance by railway to and from the stations nearest to their homes to all Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Native Army proceeding on furlough. They will travel on warrants which will be issued under the instructions of the Commanders-in-Chief in India, Madras and Bombay. When on temporary leave they will pay their own expenses as heretofore.

2. Free transport by rail is not admissible for the horses of the Native Cavalry.

3. This order to have effect from 1st January 1886.

Colonel A. FitzHugh, C.B., having completed a period of 7 years in command was struck off the strength of the regiment from the 27th September, and at his request the following farewell order was published :—

Colonel  
FitzHugh  
struck off.

Colonel A. FitzHugh, C.B., on relinquishing the command of the 5th Goorkhas wishes to place on record his high appreciation of the services of the Officers (including the Medical Officers), Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the regiment during the 7 years that he has had the honor to command the regiment.

Farewell  
order.

During that period many changes have taken place amongst the officers, and Colonel FitzHugh will not now refer to any one by name. To do so would be invidious, and the record of the services of the officers and the regiment are better recorded in the complimentary orders which have been published by Sir F. Roberts and other Generals than they could be by him.

Colonel FitzHugh leaves the regiment, he trusts, in a very high state of efficiency, thanks to the exertions of all the British officers, and especially of the regimental staff and the co-operation of all ranks.

Colonel FitzHugh feels sure that the regiment will always distinguish itself as heretofore, and that the name of the 5th Goorkhas will remain as celebrated as it now is.

Appoint-  
ments vice  
Colonel Fitz-  
Hugh.

In G. G. O. No. 558, dated 9th October, the following regimental appointments were made, *vice* Colonel FitzHugh :—

Colonel J. M. Sym to be Commandant.  
Major E. Molloy „ 2nd in Command.  
„ L. R. Battye „ Wing Commander.  
Lieutenant E. deS. Smart „ Wing Officer, on probation.

Camp of  
Exercise,  
Delhi.

On the 24th October the regiment (8 British Officers, — Native Officers and — rank and file) marched from Abbottabad to join the Camp of Exercise to be assembled in the neighbourhood of Umballa and Delhi. It reached Camp Chota Chandu, two marches north of Umballa, on the 8th December, and joined there the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, Northern Force.

The interval between the 8th and 30th December was passed in Brigade and Divisional manœuvres, and on the 31st December the Northern Force marched towards Delhi with the view of relieving that city which was supposed to be besieged by the Southern Force.

Lieutenant  
Barrett  
appointed  
Adjutant,  
Calcutta  
Volunteers.

Lieutenant A. A. Barrett left the regiment on the 12th December on appointment to the Adjutancy of the Calcutta Volunteers.













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